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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



OCTOBER

We Welcome the readers of the *Cornell Countryman*---

and endorse the statement
of Dean Mann, appearing in
this issue, that "the first con-
sideration of a people must be
the assurance of its food supply"

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"It is a beauteous evening, calm and free
The holy time is quiet as a Nun,
Breathless with adoration; the broad sun
Is sinking down in its tranquility."
—*W. Wordsworth.*

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life - Plant, Animal, Human

VOLUME XVIII

ITHACA, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1920

Number 1

"Whither Goest Thou, Oh Dairymen's League?"

BY JOHN D. MILLER

Vice-President and General Counsel, The Dairymen's League, Incorporated

THE Dairymen's League was organized to act as the agent of dairy farmers in an attempt to solve marketing problems.

When cities were small, consumers were supplied from nearby dairies. There was then no marketing problem. With the growth of the cities, it became necessary to bring milk from greater and still greater distances, and in time it became impossible for each farmer to deliver milk to city consumers. Gradually middlemen appeared who bought milk in the country and sold it in the city. It was then that the dairy farmers reached the parting of the ways. Had they in the beginning recognized the danger, it is probable that they would never have permitted the control of distribution to pass from them. The movement, however, was insidious, slow in growth, and the danger not then apparent.

These organizations of middlemen, growing with the growth of the cities, developed into powerful commercial organizations, and in time were able to dictate prices to both farmers and consumers.

Under this system of distribution, the condition of the dairy farmers grew

worse and worse, until they rose in revolt and determined to act in concert.

When on October 11th, 1916, after a milk war of eleven days, a treaty of peace was signed, it was apparent that there had entered into the industrial life of six states a power thereafter to be reckoned with.

The League in its general work is a bargaining agent. It battles for a price, and with prices agreed to, it has performed its principal function. Deliveries are made and payments received by individual members.

As a mere bargaining agent, it controls none of the avenues through which milk and milk products are marketed. When buyers refuse to purchase, farmers suffer loss. It is true that dealers also lose, but this does not help the farmer, nor does it help the consuming public, the innocent third party that suffers from all industrial disputes.

It is, therefore, clear that the milk marketing problem cannot be finally settled by a succession of milk wars. Present conditions, however, are such that when middlemen boycott League milk, farmers have no choice but to accept the offer of battle.

While present conditions are much

better than when prices were arbitrarily fixed by middlemen, they are still far from ideal. Confidence in future markets is just as necessary to dairy farmers as to those engaged in other industries, and the ever-present danger of trouble causes a loss of such confidence.

The members of the League should devote their best thought to a remedy. The word "members" is used advisedly, for they and only they can direct League policies. Directors and officers are merely the servants and agents of the members. As such agents they are, however, in a sense leaders, and members are looking to them for information and recommendations.

As a mere bargaining agent, the League is at times unable to obtain a fair price for milk. About one-half of the milk produced in League territory is sold in the fluid state, the other half being manufactured. The products of manufacturing plants must be sold subject to nation-wide and some times world-wide competition. It follows that the value of milk for manufacturing purposes is some times more, and some times less than costs of production. Under present conditions the League cannot name one price to manufacturers and another price to the distributors of fluid milk. To attempt to do so would throw the business out of balance, as all milk would seek the higher priced market. At times manufacturers would receive too much milk, and the cities too little. At other times conditions would be reversed. This defines the difference between a mere bargaining agent, and a co-operative marketing association.

Pooling and distributing the proceeds of all sales is the basic principle of co-operative marketing. Until such pooling and distribution can be made, the price of all the milk must to a great extent be determined by the market value of the lowest priced milk products.

To correct this, the League should collect, blend, and distribute the proceeds of all sales. This would enable it to name prices to manufacturers, some times more, and some times less than those charged distributors of fluid milk, while

distribution could be made so that the League members would each receive the same price, subject only to quality, location, and other equitable differentials; and this no matter whether the milk is delivered by members to manufacturers, fluid milk dealers, or to the League-owned co-operative plants. Contracts could be made with some buyers for a term of months, and with others from month to month.

All this would permit the League to meet ever-changing market conditions; would tend to prevent the ever-harmful fluctuation in prices of city milk; would renew confidence, stabilize the industry, and by encouraging production, promote the public good.

The League will now call upon its members to decide whether it shall continue to be a mere bargaining agent, or if it shall become a marketing agent, with power to collect, blend, and distribute the proceeds of all sales.

There remains for discussion only the effect that the adoption of this plan will have on the insistent demand for farmer-owned manufacturing plants.

As to this, much will depend on the future attitude of the manufacturing and distributing organizations.

Among the manufacturing companies, condensaries are by far the largest buyers of League milk. If they will pay more than the costs of production when market conditions permit in return for the lower price when markets are obstructed; if they will cease their destructive policy of closing plants on short notice, and will join with the League in trying to stabilize and promote production, it is probable that the demand for farmer-owned plants will abate. Otherwise it will become more and more insistent.

Much the same can be stated of the distributors of fluid milk. If they will pay costs of production, plus a fair profit; will distribute economically and at a fair profit, and will join with the League in trying to stabilize and promote production, it is probable that the

(Continued on page 30)

The Country Newspaper: Its Place and Its Problems

This Subject will be Further Discussed in a Course Called "The Country Weekly," Given During the Present Semester

BY M. V. ATWOOD

Assistant Professor of Extension Teaching and Assistant Chief of Publications

"GOD must have loved the common people; He made so many of them." Sometimes I twist this odd thought of Lincoln's and apply it to the country paper; there are so many of

badly printed, often almost unedited, publications must have a field of their own, and, perhaps, a future—those of them which survive—beyond any which present conditions would indicate.



The country newspaper exhibit at Cornell, Farmers' Week, 1920

them and they endure so stoutly in spite of all difficulties. One hears much nowadays of the country weekly's being forced out of existence—and the mortality these trying days has been great—but there are still five or six times as many country weeklies, the country over, as there are dailies. A careful checking of New York State papers listed in Ayer's newspaper annual for 1920, to eliminate from the record weeklies other than local papers, showed 487 country papers, a few of them semi-weeklies, published in towns not having dailies, while the number of dailies stood at 203.

To have gained such a footing in American life, these small, sometimes

We have had considerable discussion of the country paper of late years, but the term has been loosely applied; some of the most conspicuous subjects of comment have not really been country papers. William Allen White has written with charm and sympathy on the country papers, but his *Emporia Gazette* is a small city paper, little like the real country weekly or semi-weekly we know in New York State.

A recent number of a popular magazine announced a story of a successful country paper, but when I turned to the page indicated, I saw, illustrating the article, a photograph of the paper's staff of at least eighteen persons. The paper,

of course, was a daily. If a regular country editor had on his staff as many as six, he would feel he ought to be putting out three or four papers instead of one. To me, the real country paper is the one published in a town which does not have a daily.

One of the salient points about the country paper is that it is a small business, frequently a one-man business or a one-man-and-a-helper business. You would not expect to find in the country weekly, therefore, the same attention to form and detail that you find in the city paper, in which case every person concerned in the making of the paper is more or less of a specialist. In many cases the publisher of the country paper has come to his job wholly without newspaper training. He makes his paper pretty much as he pleases. Every country paper thus becomes a law unto itself.

The result is a wide difference in the mechanical form of country newspapers. In size they vary from three to eight or nine columns to a page, and from four to sixteen pages. In typographical make-up the variety is even greater. Some look like the city dailies with a carefully worked out scheme of headlines. By far the most, however, do not concern themselves with make-up. The news is the thing.

The field of the country weekly, of course, is the local news. This was not always so. The country weekly used to be a sort of sieve through which the editor ran the daily papers in order to pass on the siftings to his community. In my own town, fifty years ago not more than a half dozen persons took daily papers. With the increasing circulation of the daily papers, however, the country editor has seen that only in the local field can he stand supreme.

A marked difference between the daily and the country weekly is the smaller importance which the latter attaches to the editorial page. With the editor's multifarious duties, this is not strange. Yet a daily paper which did not have a regular space devoted to editorials would hardly consider itself a newspaper. I recently checked over 207 country weeklies

published in New York State, and found that only about half of these had an editorial column. And many that did maintain such a column apparently paid little attention to it. This is not saying that the papers did not have editorials. But the country editor is quite likely to write his editorial comment into his story. Why shouldn't he? The readers of the paper know he writes all the paper.

Another reason, perhaps, why the editorial column or page is not so important in the country weekly is that the main job of the country editor is not to reform his community.

If the country weekly is not "uniquely situated to mold public opinion at its very source", as the editors are so profusely told by politicians at conventions, what, then, is its place?

I think of the country paper as an institution, like the school and the church, and the farm and home bureau, a human institution with a big fund of charity and kindness and a desire to help in a quiet way. It offers a medium for helping the various other institutions of the community in their work, a focus point for all local interests, a coordinating influence to bind the community together.

Most country editors are little repaid either in cash or in community recognition. I dare say that there is not a country paper—the county seat weekly perhaps excepted—in New York which is making money. Those that prosper do so on job printing or because of political patronage.

A correspondent, for example, will bring in five single-spaced, or atrociously hand-written, pages for publication on the morning of publication day, and will go hopefully through the paper when he gets it, expecting to find his article. When he doesn't he is likely to pass the editor without speaking the next time they meet.

Typographical errors, particularly in names, are another source of trouble. People do not realize that the man who is putting out the paper is not superhuman, and that in a column of hand-set material he has about seven hundred thousand chances to make mistakes.

The increased cost of everything that goes into the making of newspapers has been another problem which the publisher has had to face. And because he has so often been a poor business man, with little knowledge as to his costs, he has not commensurately increased his prices. The scarcity of paper has been another difficulty, though I think the country weekly, because of its much smaller consumption of stock, has not been as hard hit as the dailies. Perhaps that is the reason why the tables were turned in 1919 and a larger percentage of dailies went out of business than weeklies.

The problem that is puzzling many country publishers more than anything else is help. No longer is it easy to get boys to learn the trade. There are too many city jobs offering bigger pay. Even the older men in the business are drifting into other lines of work. Publishers who have help which has been with them for years do not realize the situation. When they come to replace their helpers, however, their troubles will begin. They will find they must double or treble the wages they have been paying.

Yet, as I said at the beginning, I cannot believe that the country newspaper will die out. It has its place. But the papers must change with the times. They must be better papers than they have been in the past. Some must go out of business. Two or three country weeklies cannot continue to exist where there is a field for not more than one. Already many consolidations are taking place. People and publishers are coming to see that, after all, the country

newspaper is a public utility, and in most cases there is no more reason for two or more newspapers in a town around the 1,000 mark—yes, and I may say in a town around the 20,000 mark—than there is for two telephone systems.

More and more the country weeklies must become real community papers. In the past the great appeal of the country paper has been the personal items published. These items will continue to have their interest, but the bigger things of community life must receive more attention.

Too often, again, the editor is a man apart from the community, in some cases bitterly disliked. For one thing, all his paper says reacts directly upon him, personally. For another, the technical limitations of his trade are too little realized; and country papers are encountering enough hardships without having to endure local criticism founded on an inadequate conception of the difficulties under which they are produced.

One of the finest things about the country weekly is the stability which it gives to American life. The city daily is chiefly concerned with the bustle and hurry and worry of the world. An item from Bombay jostles one from Keokuk on the front page. It seems sometimes as if there is little of the folksy feeling left in us. As some one has said, too many communities are simply stopping places for the people who live in them. The country weekly, by its presentation of the news and the history and the traditions of its community, can make of it something more than a stopping place, can make it a place to tie to, in spite of the allurements of the city.





The Old Home Paper

Charles Moreau Harger

It's printed old-fashioned and homely,
Bearing name of a small country town;
With an unfeigned sneer at its wrapper
queer,

The postman, in scorn, throws it down.

But I con every line that it offers;
Each item brings something to view,
Through the vista of years, through
youth's pleasures and fears,

And serves their keen touch to renew.

The death of the girl I once courted,
The growth of a firm I once jeered,
The rise of a friend I love to commend,
The fall of a man I revered.

As I dream I drift dreamily backward
To the days when to live was a joy,
I think and I pore, till the city's dull roar
Grows faint, and again I'm a boy.

Rare perfume of green country byways,
Fair music of mowers and bees,
And the quaint little town with the streets
leading down

To the creek and the low-bending trees.

Around me the forms of my comrades,
About us earth's glories unfurled,
Each heart undefiled, with the faith of a
child,

Looking forth to a place in the world.

And the papers tell how all have prospered,

I follow their lives as they flow,
Applauding each gain and regretting each
pain

For the sake of the days long ago.

Above all the huge city dailies
With ponderous utterance wise,
This scant page hath power to spread for
an hour

A fairyland sweet to my eyes!

—*The Cuba Patriot.*

Why the College of Agriculture

A Greeting to Students, Both New and Old

BY A. R. MANN

Dean of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University

WITH the re-opening of college, when we are ready with a hearty welcome to the old students returning and the new ones coming, our minds naturally turn to the meaning of it all, and especially to the significance of special education for those who are to work in the agricultural field, either as an occupation or as a profession. Why this great accumulation of lands, buildings, and facilities, this great assemblage of students and teachers? This question may well come to the student in agriculture.

We are living in a democracy. It has been accepted as a first principle that a successful democracy can rest only on a sound basis of general and special education available to all the people. The public school system in America stands second to no other national enterprise as a protector of national security, a promoter of social achievement, and a bulwark of democracy. Where the whole citizenship participates in the government of the people, a high average of general intelligence and a fair degree of ability to understand the traditions and to promote the aspirations of the country are highly important. The things for which our schools stand, as promoters of general education, interpreters of the life of the people, discerners of right, teachers of truth, guardians of the moral and intellectual heritage of the nation, are the things that make for personal and national integrity, strength, and progress. It is for these essential purposes that the educational institutions are maintained at vast expenditure of public and private funds.

There is needed not only general education but special education if the various occupations and professions which minister to our common welfare are to keep pace in their development with the growing needs of a

complex society. The fundamental importance which our own nation attaches to the special training of its citizens is nowhere shown more clearly than in the provision which the state and federal government have made for the education of persons engaged in agriculture. The federal government has appropriated larger grants for the maintenance of agricultural research, the training of students in agriculture, and the extension to the people on farms of the discoveries of science, than it has contributed to the educational advancement of any other class or group of its citizens. The justification has been that the first consideration of a people must be the assurance of its food supply. The problems of the land require special consideration in the interest of present and permanent security.

Beginning with the Land-Grant, or Morrill, Act in 1862, which resulted in the establishment of the land-grant colleges for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts throughout the country; followed by the Hatch Act in 1887 establishing federal experiment stations in all of the states in connection with the land-grant colleges; supplemented by the Congressional Industrial Fund, or second Morrill Act, in 1890, and by the Adams Act, or second Experiment Station Act, in 1906,—the movement for encouragement of agriculture by the federal government in cooperation with the states culminated logically in the Smith-Lever Act, signed by President Wilson on May 8, 1914, which appropriates to the several states large funds for cooperative extension work in agriculture. To these has now been added the Smith-Hughes Act, which provides large subsidies to the states for the training of teachers of agriculture and home economics, and to be applied on the salaries of such teachers in service.

While the federal government has thus generously encouraged education and investigation in agriculture and the extension of results of scientific investigation to farmers on their own farms, the state governments generally have shown no less zeal for the betterment of farmers and the conditions of farming within their borders.

In order to understand the present position of the agricultural colleges and the experiment stations, we need to recognize clearly that this new effort of education and research was suddenly founded on an extensive scale among a people largely unprepared to maintain it efficiently. The colleges of agriculture, brought into being by the Land-Grant Act of 1862, largely without form or pattern, have in the brief half century of their existence been forced to face the very difficult problems of the determination and organization of their subject-matter, the discovering and training of teachers, the preparation of textbooks, and the organization of programs of work, and, most important of all, they have had to determine the character and the scope of, and to organize the method and the means for the application of science to the problems of agriculture. The onrush of students, and the rapid rise of the demand to meet the practical problems of farmers and of rural organization which these colleges are obligated to meet under the terms of the land-grant and subsequent acts, have greatly complicated the already difficult problem of developing a new science, putting it into pedagogic form, and applying it to the art of farming. These colleges find themselves today still confronted with large problems of organization and adjustment to the constant stream of new conditions and situations which arise, and to the perfecting of their lines of work.

When the agricultural experiment stations were later established, in the eighties of the past century, only here and there had men developed genius and training for the work of inquiry. Men who are still living and in full vigor were to a large degree the path-breakers

in the application of the science-spirit to agricultural problems. We are yet in part in the first generation of experiment station workers. When we compare the science and the progress of agriculture with other sciences and professions having longer histories back of them, we need to keep these facts in mind.

This great national movement for the development of agricultural colleges and experiment stations recognizes that at bottom the fundamental question in the forwarding of agriculture and country life is education—the creation of a body of technically trained men and women in agriculture, and the acquirement of accurate information on farm problems and its incorporation in practice. Men and women of training and vision are a prime necessity in any progressive civilization. The more advanced a people becomes, the greater is its dependence on the discoveries of science and the more insistent are the demands it makes on educators and scientific workers. An industry or profession, if it is to keep pace in the present progressive age, must have its quota of persons of superior training. The leaders in agricultural progress, as in all other lines of human endeavor, will inevitably be the more highly trained and successfully experienced men and women.

The application of science to agriculture can be traced back to the beginnings of science, for agriculture has always been a chief concern of peoples. In an intensive way it is largely a development of the past century, during which time, particularly during the more recent years, the progress has been notable. It would be an interesting showing to list the advancements made in the past one hundred years or so.

It would be a grave mistake and contrary to the facts, however, to assume that the great gains in agricultural practice have been products exclusively of the classroom and the scientific laboratory. Fortunate it is that all learning is not confined to these places. Farmers who have never stepped on a college campus have made notable contributions

both to agricultural practice and to agricultural knowledge. Progress has resulted from the farmer's own genius and aptness for meeting new and exacting conditions. Like every other great human interest, farming has had its own constructive geniuses, men above the general run of their associates, who have been leaders in their work. We may safely say that they have been trained men. In the not very remote past, and to a large degree still in the present, these leaders were self-trained,—self-made, we like to call it,—reading, thinking, and inquiring farmers who developed ability to comprehend situations and to make reliable deductions from their observations; who saw the problems and reasoned out the solutions. Farmers have cogitated, and successful manipulations have resulted.

The basis of progress is reliable knowledge. Knowledge may be acquired by the mere act of doing, by unreasoned experience, by empiricism. This method of learning has always played a large part in the activities and development of peoples. But learning by unreasoned or even unaided experience is for a nation usually an exceedingly slow and costly process. When one learns only by doing, with no other standard than that which his father achieved and with no other guide than his father's experience, he is likely to make but little progress.

We cannot insist too strongly that experience is indispensable; but it reaches its highest usefulness when it ceases to be dogmatic and unyielding, when it is illuminated and directed by intelligent inquiry and, so far as may be, by careful investigation, when it ceases to be unreasoned experience. The progress of agriculture was accelerated when the spirit of inquiry into the causes and reasons of agricultural phenomena was loosed upon the world. It was the application of the sciences of chemistry, physics, and biology to agriculture that opened the way to directed and stimulated progress. Farmers might still be plowing the ground with a crooked stick if the discoveries of science had not made the steel plow possible.

Time was when a young man wanting to fit himself for farming as a life occupation had little opportunity to do so compared with the young person who wanted to go into certain other businesses. Young men and women of today, however, face a changed situation. Now the young man may have not only the benefit of his father's lifetime experience, but the best experience of good farmers everywhere has been assembled and put into teachable form, and experimental inquiry and research have contributed new facts and processes for his use. Agricultural science, so called, while recognizing all that is valuable in tradition, breaks away from its dominance, and uncompromisingly and with open mind seeks to discover the forces of nature on which plant and animal production depend and how these forces operate.

Slowly have farmers come to look to their agricultural colleges and experiment stations as sources of light and leading in the solution of their problems, and the process is not yet completed. These institutions have had to prove their case in the face of doubt and some measure of open opposition. Even in our own day the possible service which these institutions might render is interfered with by skepticism, happily vanishing, as to their value.

Farm practices have long crowded the borders of our knowledge at many points, and farmers are asking information on problems connected with their work the answers to which have not yet been found. Except as the boundaries of knowledge keep ahead of the requirements in practice, there can be no progress. Except as there are in agriculture persons whose training and preparation is well in advance of the knowledge currently required in farm operations, farming will be delayed in its progress and rural civilization retarded.

So the agricultural college has its place, and the student and the teacher have their opportunity. It is a high privilege to be in a work that is at once fundamental, constructive, full of prob-

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The Eternal Feminine at Work

A Cornellian's Experiences as a Farm Hand in the Middle West

BY ELIZABETH R. COOK '19

HAVE any of you thought of spending a summer on farms in the Middle West, learning new methods and gaining new ideas? I thought

next morning I hired a team and started out, supplied by the banker with a list of the nearby breeders of pure-bred stock. Isn't the West progressive



Haying with bull rakes and a ricker in Iowa

and I spent. Last year I left New York and headed west, with my destination unknown, and with enough money to pay my way out—but not back. I had my four years of college training and three months of practical experience, and I was looking for more of the latter.

After a couple of days in Chicago, I reached Ames, Iowa. This country was new to me; no hills, and miles and miles of cornfields. My first job was in Black Hawk County, in the northeastern part of the State. I worked hard enough to get the job, for Iowa farmers beat even New York ones when it comes to hiring a girl as a farm hand. I went to one of the smaller towns, introduced myself to the banker, and told him what I was there for. He invited me to spend the afternoon in the bank, and said that he would make inquiries of those farmers who came in, and have them talk with me. I met a good many people that afternoon, but did not get a job. So the

enough to have Fords? Yes, but the roads were impassable for cars—Iowa roads usually are in April—and in some places even for a team, so that once we left the road and drove thru the fields. It rained, and was cold, and I was splashed with mud from head to foot; but when we got back to town I was radiant, for I had hired out.

That first farm was typical of the Corn Belt. The three crops were corn, oats, and hay. It was an up-to-date farm of 240 acres, run by a progressive man, with myself as the only help. The oats were all in, and my first task was fitting land for corn. I wasn't just sure of myself the first morning, when I was given four horses and sent out to plow sod, for it was the first time that I had ever seen a gang plow at close quarters. I stayed there six weeks, and before I left I could send a gang thru anything from sand to gumbo. You don't hit rocks and break plow points as we do in

New York; but sometimes the plows don't scour, and it isn't all just smooth sailing. I plowed about fifty acres last Spring, and as much again in the Fall, all without striking a rock. That's one of the real joys of farming in this country.

I worked hard, but I also had some good times. Included in those good times, I rode my first bucking horse, broke a colt, entertained a few callers, and went to high school doings. On the whole, my recollections of that farm are pleasant.

Another farm I went to was in the southeastern part of Iowa, where it is hilly and wooded, not typical of the Corn Belt. This farm was run by a woman. She had a fine herd of purebred Angus cattle, and was doing good work with them. As a business manager, however, she left much to be desired. We didn't work unusually hard, but our work was never done. It was haying time when I got there, and I learned more new methods. I discovered that a loader works differently when pulled up and down

the time when I wasn't trying to keep the mower going. I had been driving a new McCormick mower on the last farm, and the one I was asked to run here was built in the year one. It was "some" come-down. The clover was tangled and down, and I speedily realized that every part in the mower could easily be broken if one would only keep at it long enough.

The family was—well, peculiar. In spite of them, we—the girl that worked in the house, the two boys that worked on the farm, and myself—had some good times. The farm was right at the edge of the village, but if we stayed out after nine p. m., a search party was sent after us. When they discovered that we sometimes sat in the hammocks after dark—Q. E. D.—the hammocks disappeared.

Early in August I went north again, this time to Minneapolis, where I visited the University of Minnesota. One of the things that impresses me most about Iowa is her lack of large cities. She is almost entirely an agricultural state, and the small towns have no reason for



Miss Cook with her "five-in-hand" on the disc

hills with three horses than it does when pulled by a tractor on level ground. Part of the crop was brought to the stackyard and stacked. The rest of the crop we stacked in the field, using bull-rakes and a ricker. I stacked part of

being except that they are the centers of thriving agricultural communities.

I had six weeks left before college opened, and I wanted to get to work again. So I once more hired out, this

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Establishing a New Institution

Farmers' Field Days at Cornell in 1920, and in 1921

IN the words of our beloved Colonel Roosevelt, "Bully for the Farmers' Field Days." An untried project, with comparatively little advertising, the Farmers' Field Days at Cornell on June 30 to July 2 last, have proved themselves worthy of being a permanent institution in the life of the College. Dean Mann has said, "If these Field Days achieve the success that is anticipated for them, they will become a regular event in the program of service of the State College." An attendance of 7000 visitors would seem adequate evidence that the Field Days were a success, to say nothing of the very favorable comments absorbed by the "all-hearing" ears of the faculty committee on the project.

In planning the Field Days, the main objects were: to extend the acquaintance of the farmers with the College and especially with the work of the Experiment Station, to provide opportunity for showing relatively large groups of farmers the results of certain long-time experimental work, and to exhibit the complete equipment of the College and University at a time of year when this could be done advantageously.

To carry out the objective there were personally-conducted tours of the campus and farms, lectures inside, demonstrations outside in the fields, and far and above all—a nursery and a playground for the children. The automobile tours were quite popular, but the demonstrations called forth the largest crowds of all. At the farm power and tractor demonstration an attendance of 3000 was estimated for one afternoon. Here the tractors were put thru their "paces", or rather, their "revolutions". One of the smaller meadows was covered with exhibitors' tents displaying farm lighting systems, farm water-supply systems, and numerous other devices.

It was interesting to note that one of the most popular spots of interest was the garden of the department of floriculture. Probably more than 1500 persons visited the rose and peony gardens at Craig Field, to observe the results of the work with flowers. The majority of the visitors (and undoubtedly most of the students in the College) never knew that such gardens as these formed part of the College farms.

(Continued on page 40)

Book Reviews

Opportunities in Farming

By Edward Owen Dean. Harper and Bros., New York.

Opportunities in Farming is best suited to the city man who desires to farm, since it explains in an interesting manner the difficulties, pleasures, and possibilities in successful farming.

Mr. Dean discusses the selection of the farm, the types of farming to follow, and the necessity of diversification. He points out the need of community co-operation and the benefits derived from it. Crop rotation, fertilizers, and farm machinery are all briefly discussed.

As Mr. Dean says, "One cannot start right in". The prospective farmer should work for an experienced farmer for a while, and read up on agricultural literature. Thus he can obtain at least some background with which to combine his theory and practice for the better on his own farm. Not only should he cultivate his crops, but he should give careful attention to that which is quite as important,—the cultivation of good feeling among his neighbors.

Mr. Dean is evidently very much of an optimist, for he says, "Golden opportunities are at hand for the men and women who are willing to relinquish the artificialities of the city and go out and conquer the soil".

F. R. U.

Principles of Veterinary Science

By F. B. Hadley, D.V.M. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London.

A new textbook in the field of veterinary medicine, *Principles of Veterinary Science* is well adapted for courses in agricultural colleges. Dr. Hadley has not attempted to treat the subject in too great detail, but has rather had in mind the presentation of the more important principles and facts in the science.

Part I considers the anatomy and physiology of animals, with special attention to the horse and the ox. Nine chapters take up the skeletal, muscular, digestive, respiratory, circulatory, urogenital, and nervous systems of animals. A chapter on the eye, ear, skin, and foot

is also included. Clear illustrations help greatly in explaining the subject matter.

Part II covers two-thirds of the entire book, and presents causes, symptoms, and treatment of the common ailments and diseases of animals. Hadley has included the horse, cow, hog, and sheep in this list. Then follows a discussion of diseases in general, wounds and wound infections. Further, he discusses unsoundnesses, blemishes, and vices. The specific diseases are presented as diseases of the bones and joints, digestive, urinary, and reproductive systems. Hadley has also incorporated herein chapters on animal parasites, and non-communicable and communicable diseases. The last chapter treats the subject of administering veterinary medicines.

The book is primarily for the student, yet it ought to be of real value to the farmer who wishes to be well informed on some of the common ailments of animals, their anatomy, and their physiology.

F. S. H.

The Real Diary of the Worst Farmer

By Henry A. Shute. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York.

Although Judge Shute has dedicated his book "to amateur farmers wherever located, and in particular to professional and salaried men who are fortunate enough to possess, by prescription, deed of purchase, lease, discovery, or squatter sovereignty, enclosed or improved land sufficient for a farm or garden or for the raising of domestic animals", many real farmers and their families will enjoy it.

The good wife will laugh with her husband over the trials and tribulations of the small-town lawyer with his garden-farm, as recorded in this, his diary. It is often refreshing to get the other man's point of view about what furnishes our living, and this book certainly gives it. But it is true to fact, as anyone will testify who knows the city man with a "bug" for farming. Still, the author may have exaggerated his experiences in places.

Judge Shute is a born naturalist—perhaps too much of one for best results on his "farm". For instance, the coming of a bluebird before the snow had left made him itch for a spade in his hands. Although he doesn't record having made a profit from his work when it was all finished, his paper profits when he started should have made him rich.

Sheep, cows, pigs, and crops all caused the lawyer-farmer ludicrous trouble; and his description of his struggles, and his days in bed with sciatica all make excellent reading. Judge Shute knows how to write if he doesn't know how to farm, and he enjoys it all, even neglecting his business and wishing his clients "would postpone their litigation until fall" to give him more time on his farm.

It is the laughable story of a man with a hobby, and a hobby ridden in a fast and furious manner. The diary will cause many a hearty laugh in farm and city home alike.

H. A. S.

Lad: A Dog

By Albert Payson Terhune. E. P. Dutton & Company, 681 Fifth Ave., New York.

The author assumes that a good dog knows more than some humans, and perhaps he isn't so far wrong after all. He certainly isn't if these tales of Lad are true. It is unfortunate that the chapters of the book were originally written as separate stories, or that they were not changed enough when the book was compiled to avoid the repetition of phrases one notices in reading it thruout.

Those who love dogs will say the book is good; those who don't will say it is overdrawn; but those who have never thought whether they love dogs or not will enjoy these stories and resolve to have a collie. Lad is almost human; one cannot help admiring his great heart and wonderful intelligence.

They are human stories; the author has seen to that. He has put much into them and has not neglected the dramatic possibilities of his subject. But one could hardly say that he regards all animals as he does his dog. For example, in describing the preparation for the dog show, he mentions professional exhibitors who bred and raised their dogs

"after the formula for raising and breeding prize hogs or chickens, and with little more of the individual element in it".

The human side of Lad is one that some folks will laugh at and others will admire, while still others will meet it for the first time. Mr. Terhune, in a note at the end of the volume, says that Lad was a real dog, and shows that his feelings about him were sincere. The book may teach some of us more consideration for our dumb friends, but we won't read it for that. It's a good story of a great dog, well written and worth reading.

H. A. S.

The Hen at Work

By Ernest Cobb. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The purpose of Mr. Cobb's work can best be summed up by quoting him in a paragraph of the opening chapter: "*The Hen at Work* is written straight at the patriot who, by keeping a few hens, wants to help maintain his family, and to do his bit to relieve the meat and egg shortage." In short, the book is written for the backyard poultryman, with his small flock kept merely to provide eggs for the home table.

The book contains simple directions for the care of poultry—the sort of directions which would be wanted by the beginner. The first few chapters are of an introductory nature, containing general information about the poultry industry and about the different breeds. Then comes a chapter or two on getting a start, including instructions for building houses for both hens and chickens. The methods of hatching, with hens and with incubators, are outlined, and directions are given for rearing the young stock. In the next two chapters attention is given to the subjects of feeding and breeding the laying stock. The book closes with brief chapters on diseases, parasites, and water fowl.

Taken as a whole, the book accomplishes its purpose. It furnishes a simple guide for the person going into the poultry business on a small, back-yard scale. For such a person, the book is well worth reading.

R. H. S.



The Mattituck Community Sewing Class

BY MRS. C. H. ALDRICH

Mattituck, N. Y.

‘WON’T you join our Community Sewing Class?’ said Mrs. D. to me. Now I am not an honest-to-goodness Mattitucker, as I live in the western edge of the village, and go further west to church. But, remembering the high cost of dress goods, and some dresses that I had that could be made wearable by a little expert help, the idea interested me, so I asked for further information. It seemed that the class was to hold weekly, all-day meetings; each member to bring her material and patterns, her needles, thread, scissors, and her lunch, and pay fifty cents. Ten members were necessary, as an expert dressmaker was to be hired at five dollars a day. The number of members was to be limited to fifteen.

The start was very bad. For some reason, of all the ten or twelve who had promised to come, only three or four were there the first day. This was discouraging, but those who were promoting the affair were good sports, and bore the expense themselves. Several of the recreants were there the next time, and as our home agent, Miss Brandt, was fully able to conduct the class in the absence of the dressmaker, all went well. We each paid our fifty cents, and the treasurer held it to fall back on in case of a future shortage. The next week the dressmaker came again and continued to come until we closed the class for the summer.

Miss Brandt, our home agent, is an expert in remodeling, and, encouraged by her, some miracles were wrought. An old coat became a fashionable cape; sev-

eral old skirts became new, and wonderful things were done to suits, coats, summer dresses, blouses, and even evening dresses. One woman who had never made a dress before was so encouraged by her success with a made-over skirt that she brought a beautiful satin, striped voile and a brown satin skirt. Before the class was dismissed for the summer, they were both ready and decidedly acceptable for wear.

One girl who had never cared to sew came with a gingham dress to make. “I don’t know how I’ll get along,” she said, “for I can’t even run a sewing machine.” But she made her dress, a blouse, and two others, and was sorry that the class didn’t continue.

One thing that helped greatly was the sociability of the thing. It is far easier to sew if you can sit and chat with a congenial friend at the same time; and if you have a dressmaker at hand to tell you where you should use a snap, and where a hook and eye, and whether the prevailing mode is to hem by hand or stitch hems, and solve all such perplexing problems, things go swimmingly. Then the lunch, which feature can of course be made as simple as you want it to be. Ours grew to the proportion of feasts, and with no apparent effort on the part of anyone either. A few who lived near began by going home to lunch, but they found that they missed the jolliest hour of the day, and soon joined us at lunch.

We hope to resume our class in September when the canning is done and the

(Continued on page 36)

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

FOUNDED 1903 INCORPORATED 1914
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ITHACA, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1920

THE COUNTRYMAN takes pleasure in announcing the election of F. R. Undritz '21, as managing editor, and of R. J. Howard, Sp., and F. A. Smith '23, to the business staff of THE COUNTRYMAN.

THE Board of Trustees of Cornell University is still searching thruout the country to find a man who is great enough and at the same time willing enough to take upon his shoulders the responsibility incumbent with the presidency of this university. True, such men are scarce; and yet, in a search of this kind, did it ever occur to the Board of Trustees to consider the product of this university capable of handling such a position? Does the Board fear that a Cornell graduate is not man enough?

For a goodly number of years Sibley College has been recognized as being fully up to the standard of the name Cornell in every respect. Sibley graduates never have any trouble in securing positions upon graduation. Commercial firms know their worth and ability. These men must have character, else

this reputation would never endure. Granting this, whom have we to thank for building up Sibley College to such a high standard of excellence? Obviously, the faculty and executives of that college. But such a successful spirit could not have come into being as a result of spontaneous combustion, so to speak. Rather was it the result, more than anything else, of one man's untiring efforts to bring the name of Sibley College and of Cornell to the fore as supplying the world with its leading engineers and men of character.

To be president of a university such as this, a man must be broad in his education and training, tactful and yet sincere in his dealings with his fellow-men, and above all, he must be a real, live, virile character, one who understands young folks, and one who, having their best interests at heart, can help them to build their characters in a most critical stage of their lives. Such a man is Albert William Smith, Acting President of Cornell University.

To state in full the reasons for selecting our own acting president as head of the University would require more space than is contained in this issue of THE COUNTRYMAN. There are, however, a few reasons confronting us boldly, probably because of their very obvious sanity and their common-sense qualities.

In the first place, such a choice would be proof conclusive that Cornell believes in her graduates to such an extent that she would be willing and proud to have one of them as her leader.

Secondly, this institution is still in need of some reconstruction work, both financially and morally. The students need someone to lead them, one who holds their best interests at heart, and more important, one who always has and always will hold their supreme confidence.

And thirdly, Acting President Smith is an executive, and an ideal executive. The members of the Board of Trustees know that; the members of the Faculty know it; and the students know it, and respect him accordingly.



Former Student Notes



Requirements for Admission

A vital part of the program of the Alumni Association is that which urges that all alumni keep up a constant vigil for candidates for admission to the College of Agriculture. We want boys and girls from the farm to come here, dig out their education, and then go back to the farm, to better it and the whole world, eventually. It is not necessary in these columns to speak of the necessity of this work. But it may be helpful to some of you alumni to read over the requirements for admission and for a degree in the College. With these in mind you can approach the future Cornellian, and advise him how best to fit himself for college.

These are the requirements for admission to the regular, four-year course: Male candidates for admission must be at least 16 years of age; women must be at least 17 years of age. They must have certificates of good moral standing; and students from other colleges or universities are required to furnish certificates of honorable dismissal from these institutions. Students are admitted on examination, or on presenting an acceptable certificate of the University of the State of New York, or an acceptable school certificate. For admission to the College of Agriculture, an applicant must offer either A or B:

A.—Fifteen units arranged as follows: English (3), history (1), elementary algebra (1), plane geometry (1), a foreign language (3), elective (6). Solid geometry and plane trigonometry are

recommended among the elective units for students entering the courses in forestry or landscape art.

B.—The Arts College Entrance Diploma, the Science College Entrance Diploma, or the Academic Diploma in Agriculture or in Homemaking issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York or evidence of equivalent training.

If an applicant holding one of these diplomas does not present three units of a foreign language, he must elect an equivalent amount of work in the University in one or more of the following subjects: foreign language, English, mathematics, philosophy, psychology, history, economics, political and social sciences.

Admission of Special Students

Applicants must offer two full years of farm experience and must also either have 15 units entrance credits, or be 21 years of age. The applicant must also supply the certificate of honorable dismissal required above. The work is not a definite "course", in the sense of having a prescribed set of studies. The student chooses any of the agricultural electives that he is fitted to pursue.

Other details as to subjects and methods of admission may be found in the General Circular of Information, which may be obtainable on application to the Secretary of Cornell University.

Requirements of Degree of Bachelor of Science

The requirements for the degree of bachelor of science are residence for eight

terms, and, in addition to the prescribed work in the Departments of Physical Training and Military Science and Tactics, and in hygiene and preventive medicine, the completion of 120 hours of required elective work.

All men students must satisfy the farm-practice requirement before the senior year. This requirement is the equivalent of a year or more of actual farm work. Exemption from this requirement is allowed only to students specializing in the Departments of Botany, Home Economics, Forestry, Entomology, or Landscape Art.

All women students specializing in home economics must satisfy the practice requirement in home economics before the senior year. This equals ten weeks of independent housekeeping experience.

Regular students may take at their discretion, during their four years, not to exceed twenty hours of elective subjects in courses offered in other colleges than Agriculture; but such electives shall not interfere with required or back work. Special students must take at least two-thirds of the entire work of each year from the agricultural subjects. The following courses are required for all regular, four-year men, with certain provisions: English; Botany, Biology, or Zoology; Chemistry or Physics; Physiology—of Domestic Animals, Human, or Plant Physiology; Political Science; and 18 hours from any of the following: Botany, Zoology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Physical Geography, Mathematics, or Drawing.

'01 D.V.M.—C. W. Gay has resigned his position as head of the animal husbandry department of the University of Minnesota and has accepted a similar position at the University of Ohio.

'11 Sp.—A. Lawrence Dean has given up the life of single blessedness. On the 31st of August he married Miss Willamay Toland. They will be at home at Blacksburg, Virginia.

'12 B.S.—Harry S. Embleton, formerly an instructor, is now a professor of poultry husbandry and the head of the department at the Oklahoma Agricultural-Mechanical College at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

'13 B.S.—Cass Whitney has spent a year at the University of Chicago, specializing in rural sociology, especially in dramatics and recreation. He will be the extension man for the rural organization department here at the College.

'14 B.S.—A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born May 24 to Captain and Mrs. Robert W. Nix of Fort Wright, Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Nix was formerly Miss Elizabeth Banks of Ithaca.

'14 B.S.—"Dud" Alleman has accepted a position on the editorial board of *The National Stockman and Farmer*. His address is 110 Shady Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

'14 B.S.—Nai Nab, a Siamese former student of this college, has written to Dean Mann, thru whose courtesy we are printing this very interesting letter: Dear Sir:

Perhaps you may recollect that there were at the time when Dr. Bailey and Dr. Galloway were Dean of the College two Siamese Government Students named Nai Tee and Nai Nab, of whom the latter you were his personal advisor. I graduated from the College in the Summer 1914, and left the College to be attached to the Dept. of Agr. in Washington, D. C. for the period of about six months. I returned to my country in 1915 and arrived in Bangkok on May. Since then until up to recently I have done nothing in the line of my studies, because I have been transferred from Dept. of Agr. and placed under the service in the Min. of the Royal Household. Now I have been retransferred back to the Dept. of Agr. to take up the position of Superintendent of the Govt. Horse Breeding Stud which has been established at Lomsakdi, a town in the northern part of the country. Nai Tee is now an assistant to the Director of Dept. of Agr. and also taking charge of the Experimental Farm and Garden.

I have kept myself informed of the

news of our College through the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. Now I would like to attach myself more closely to the College in the matter of Knowledge. I am sure you would be so kind to me in the future as in the past by providing me with any available publications of the College, which will be very useful to me in my work. You may send them to me directly at Lomsakdi or to the care of the Dept. of Agr. at Bangkok.

I should as well inform you of the fact that there is the custom in Siam of raising the title of the officials to the rank of nobility by the King. Consequently, I have now been named as Laung Prakas Mondhira as in the inclosed card.

Thanking you in advance for your kind anticipation,

I remain,

Yours every faithfully,

(signed) LUANG PRAKAS MONDHIRA
(Nai Nab)

Superintendent of Govt. Horse Breeding Stud

'15 B.S.—Paul W. Wing and wife (formerly Miss Anna C. Kerr, '16 B.S.) announce the birth of a son, William Henry Wing, on the 4th of September. William Henry (B.S. '42) weighed eight pounds at birth. THE COUNTRYMAN extends congratulations and best wishes.

'15 B.S.—Hugh I. Macomber has resigned his position in the poultry department here at the College and has accepted a position with the Indiana State Bureau of Chemistry at Indianapolis. He left Ithaca in the early part of July.

'15 B.S.—Alex S. Montague graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan last June, and is now practicing law at Howell, Michigan.

'15 B.S.—"Steve" Brodie has resigned his position as farm bureau manager of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and has accepted the position of agricultural agent for the Erie Railroad, Western Division. His new address is 905 Swetland Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

'16 B.S.—Lieut. Ralph E. Griswold was awarded a fellowship in the American School of Fine Arts, enabling him to pursue his studies in landscape architecture in Rome, Italy. Lieut. Griswold

is the second Cornellian to be awarded this great honor. The lieutenant and his wife sailed for Italy on the 10th of September. Mrs. Griswold is also a Cornell graduate, and a former Wellesley student. She will continue her studies in Italy.

'16 B.S.—Royal G. Bird of Anderson, Indiana, on June 1 married Miss Barbara Kephart, ex-'21, daughter of Mrs. Horace Kephart of Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Bird will live in Anderson, Indiana.

'16 Sp.—Frank A. Carroll is now county agent for Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His headquarters are at Pittsfield.

'16 B.S.—W. B. Cookingham has moved to 84 North State Street, Concord, Massachusetts.

'16 B.S.—H. E. Bremer has moved to 8 Baldwin Street, Montpelier, Vermont.

'16 B.S.—Benjamin Brickman has resigned his position as instructor in vocational agriculture at Blue Earth, Minnesota, and expects to return to South Fallsburg, where he will assume charge of and develop the home farm. He expects to make the trip East by car.

'16 D.V.M.—George N. Ransley, jr., is eastern representative of the Sayers and Scoville Company of Cincinnati, builders of motor cars, hearses, ambulances and limousines. His headquarters are at Troy,—197 Eighth Street.

'16 B.S.—H. E. Tenney was one of the prominent fruit growers of the state to whom the *New York State Fruit Grower* wrote asking his opinion of the Morrell grading law which was introduced into the state legislature last spring. Tenney favored the bill. Several pages of one issue of *The Fruit Grower* were devoted to expressions of opinion, mostly in approval, of the proposed law.

'16 B.S.—Birge Kinne, former business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN, has resigned his position on the staff of *The National Stockman and Farmer* and is now with the McClellan Refrigerating Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. His address is 1832 Prospect Avenue.

'17 B.S.—Miss Gertrude E. Bower, home bureau manager of Onondaga

County since July, 1917, has resigned her position there. Miss Bower is living at home with her parents at Elmira.

'17 B.S.—F. D. Brooks, formerly instructor in poultry husbandry at Delhi, and for the past two years in charge of the poultry work at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, has accepted a position as assistant professor in poultry husbandry at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

'17 B.S.—W. B. Coombs has recently communicated with Dean Mann. He says, "For your information I am enclosing an announcement of a course in which you may be interested from an educational as well as personal standpoint. . . . Besides this connection with the Extension Department at Columbia, I am working with Mr. Laurel Duval in the office of Federal Grain Supervision at 204 Franklin Street, Room 404, New York City."

Mr. Coombs is giving a short course in commercial grain grading under the extension department of Columbia University. His course is given from September 23 to February 1.

'17 B.S.—R. C. Parkson, formerly county agent in Suffolk County, is now with the Eastern Bureau of the National Lime Association. His territory will include New England and eastern New York, with headquarters at Springfield, Massachusetts.

'17 B.S.—Veeder Bergen was accidentally killed late last May by the discharge of a shotgun. The accident could not be accounted for, since no one was near him at the time of his death. He was 26 years of age, and he is survived by his father, Edward Bergen, and an aunt, Mrs. Abram Updike, of Waterburg.

'17 B.S.—Marion Hess is engaged to Roy W. Shaver, of Lyons Falls, a construction engineer at present engaged in building a paper mill at Escanaba, Michigan.

'18 W.C.—Miss Mayme Haxle is the poultry extension specialist at College Station, Texas, specializing in poultry-keeping for women and children.

'18 B.S.—Donald Gray has recently

accepted a position as poultry extension specialist, State College, Pa., where he will be associated with Paul R. Guldin, L. W. Steelman, and H. C. Knandel, all of whom are Cornell graduates.

'18 B.S.—A. Gabeff has been doing tractor demonstrational and teaching work for the Cleveland Tractor Company of Cleveland, Ohio. He has recently been giving lessons in tractor operation to a group of young Russians in Cleveland. This work was under the guidance of the National Russian Society, with the plan of sending these young Russians back to Russia where they may be better able to teach their own folk the modern way of agriculture. Mr. Gabeff expects to go to Bulgaria as salesman for the Cleveland Tractor.

'19 B.S.—E. B. Sullivan is now in the organization department of the Dairymen's League. His address is 330 West Fifteenth Street, New York City.

'19 B.S.—Elizabeth Thompson Simpson was married to Mr. Winfield Burchard on the 2d of June at Huntsville, Alabama. They will reside at College Station, Texas.

'19 B.S.—"Spuds" DuMond is in the United States Forestry Service at Greenville, Plumas County, California. He expects to remain there until next February, when he will return to the College to finish his work for his master's degree in forestry.

'19 Grad.—C. C. Chen has written Dr. Betten a very interesting letter, which, thru the courtesy of Dr. Betten, we take pleasure in reproducing. Chen writes from the Maryland State College: My dear Dr. Betten:

Through the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN I am exceedingly glad to learn of your appointment as the Vice-Dean of the College, in charge of the Department of Resident Instruction. I am sure it is the great honor and good promising prospect for our Alma Mater to appoint you to this newly created position of great importance. Please allow me to extend you my personal and sincere congratulations.

After I left Ithaca last September, I came here to accept a research fellowship

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in plant pathology and plant breeding. At present I have been conferred the degree of master of science, this commencement of the College. By the first of next month, I shall take a trip thru the cotton growing region to study the improvement works on the subject, as I have been appointed to a commission for investigating the cotton improvement by the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association of Shanghai. By the fall of 1921, I shall return to China and take the position in charge the cotton improvement of this said Association.

Anticipating to hear from you sometime and expressing my sincere appreciation of your kind attention g'ven me during my staying in Cornell, I am, . . .

'20 W.C.—Miss Elizabeth Allen is in poultry extension work at Hotchkiss, Colorado.

'20 W.C.—Carleton Rutledge has recently accepted a position as assistant in the poultry department of the Agricultural Experiment Station at College Park, Maryland.

'20 M.S.—V. S. Amundsen, formerly instructor at Saskatchewan, Canada, be-

fore taking his master's degree here, has accepted an instructorship in poultry husbandry at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.

'20 M.S.—G. S. Vickers, graduate of Arizona, instructor in poultry husbandry in New Mexico, received his master's degree at Cornell in 1920, and accepted a position as instructor of poultry husbandry at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

'20 B.S.—E. B. Bickford is at present on the Hatheway Homestead, near Solon. This farm is 650 acres in area and is producing general crops. Forty head of stock are kept. The equipment is thoro, including a milking machine, private electricity supply, and a Studebaker automobile.

'20 B.S.—Olive Monroe is assistant dietitian at Risley Hall.

'20 B.S.—Vivian Merrill is dietitian in a hospital in Poughkeepsie.

'20 B.S.—Eloise Shepard is teaching home making at Interlaken.

'20 B.S.—Mary Moore is teaching cooking and sewing in the Ithaca High School.

'20 B.S.—A. A. Baker expects to return to College in the fall to study for his master's degree in science. He spent the summer estimating timber in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

'20 B.S.—Leo Norris expects to return to College this fall to work for his master's degree. He will major in animal husbandry and devote part of his time to instructing in Course 1.

'20 B.S.—"Lou" Smith will return to the College to work for his master's degree. He will major in dairy work and devote part of his time to instructing.

'20 B.S.—E. E. Harding is with his father at the home farm near Albion, where they are specializing in fruit and poultry.

'20 B.S.—L. P. Evans is connected with the federal bureau of markets, with offices at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

'20 B.S.—Clarence Johnson is working on his father's farm at Canandaigua.

'20 B.S.—"Spuds" Spader is teaching agriculture at Hammondsport.

For Farm Butter & Cheese Making HANSEN'S Dairy Preparations

PURE, concentrated, ready to use, absolutely reliable. Giving uniformly best results in the country's finest creameries and cheese factories.

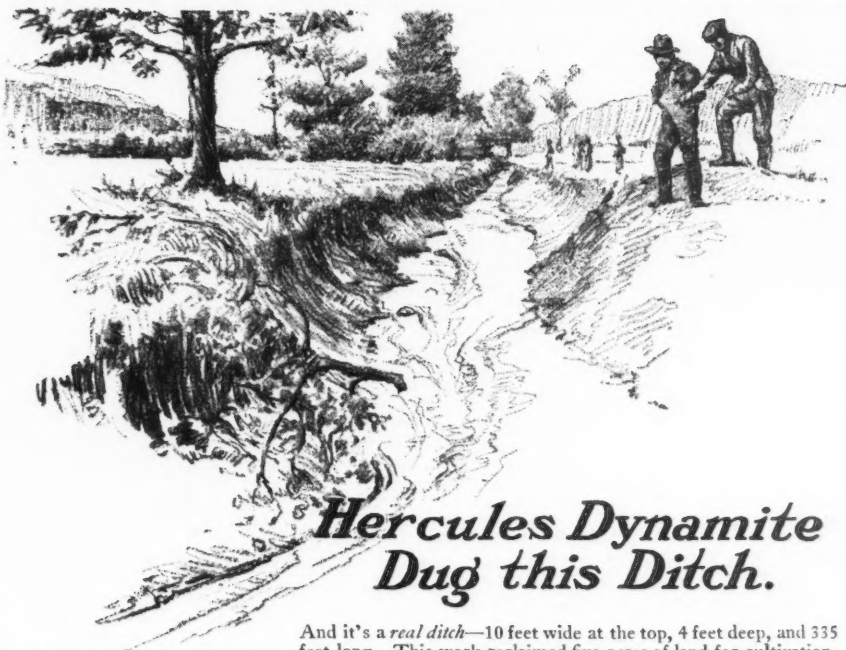
For Cheese-Making: Hansen's Rennet Tablets, Junket Tablets (for Cottage Cheese), Cheese Color Tablets.

For Butter-Making: Hansen's Danish Butter Color (4 oz. and 1 oz. bottles), Hansen's Buttermilk Tablets or Lactic Ferment Culture for perfect ripening of cream for butter and milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk. Sold by drug and dairy supply stores, or direct by

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc.
Little Falls, N. Y.

Interesting treatise "The Story of Cheese" by J. D. Frederiksen, free on request

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



Drawn from a photograph of the ditch dug on the farm of C. G. McBride, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Hercules Dynamite Dug this Ditch.

And it's a *real ditch*—10 feet wide at the top, 4 feet deep, and 335 feet long. This work reclaimed five acres of land for cultivation.

At the left is a quotation from a letter that Mr. McBride wrote us. It tells pretty plainly what he thinks of the work done with

HERCULES DYNAMITE

Mr. McBride says:

"The entire proposition went far beyond our expectation in every way. . . This project was a new one to all of our people and I think it opened their eyes to the possibilities of the use of explosives that they never realized existed. I am confident that with team and man labor I could not have completed the same piece of work for less than twice the cost, and possibly not at that."

There is no question of the value of dynamite in digging ditches. At a conservative estimate one man with dynamite can dig more ditch in a day than six men with picks and shovels. Tangled roots, rocks, or stumps do not hold up the work.

Dynamite makes a *clean ditch*. It spreads the earth so evenly that there are practically no spoil banks. In many cases long sections of ditch are blasted that need *no further work*.

Send to the Hercules Powder Co. for a copy of "Progressive Cultivation". This 68-page book gives you detailed directions for blasting ditches, clearing land of rocks and stumps, planting trees, breaking up subsoil and doing many other things with the help of Hercules Dynamite.



HERCULES POWDER CO.

Orange Street, Wilmington, Del.

Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of "Progressive Cultivation." I am interested in dynamite for _____

Name _____

Address _____

Hercules Dynamite is for sale at leading Hardware and Implement dealers.

'20 B.S.—B. S. Kast is in the office of the American Fruit Growers Company, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

'20 B.S.—Peter E. La Fevere is at Dallas, Texas, where he has the position of city milk inspector.

"Whither Goest Thou, Oh Dairymen's League?"

(Continued from page 8)

demand for the League to enter the field of city milk distribution will abate.

The failure of either group to perform these plain duties may be interpreted by farmers as an invitation and a challenge to them to take back and exercise the right of processing and marketing their own products.

In a great forward movement like that in which the League is engaged, with so many conflicting interests involved, each step must be measured and guided by the results of the preceding one. Not always is the light clear several steps in

advance. Now for one step in advance the light is clear, the way plain. Members should instruct the League to collect, blend and distribute the proceeds of all sales.

It is possible that the buyers of League milk will oppose this plan as its adoption will mean that never again will the price of all the milk be reduced because it is necessary to name a low price on one-fourth of it. Such opposition may retard but cannot prevent the success of this plan if League members are determined and united. To believe themselves weak makes them weak. Consciousness of power is power. League members can make this plan effective if they will.

With supreme confidence in the justice of the objects to be attained, the League is ready and willing to be the leader in this movement. The decision, however, rests with the members. They and they alone must determine.

Your Profits Depend on the Package



Your year's work will be thrown away unless your shipments reach the market in saleable condition. Make sure of your profits by shipping in the

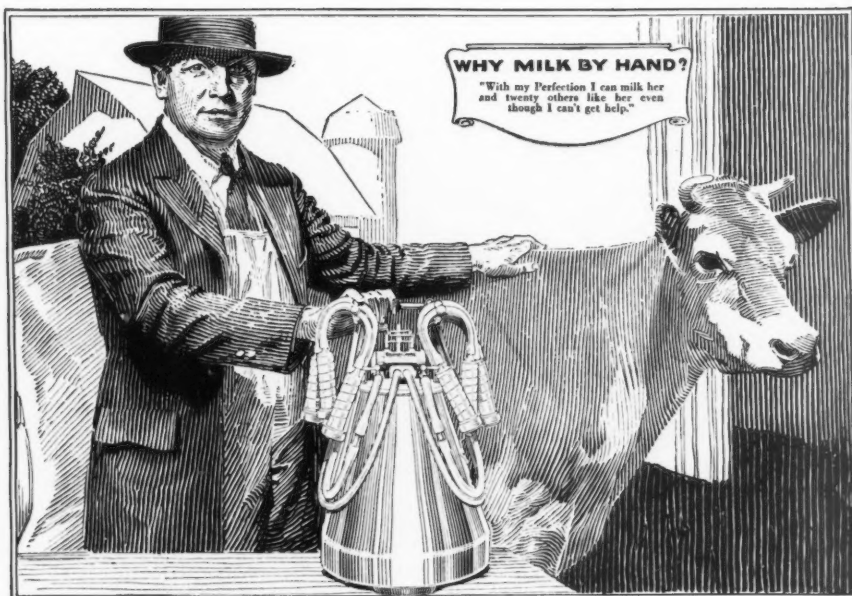
Universal Package

Its unusual strength amply protects your shipments against breakage on the way to market. You can stack the loaded packages six and eight tiers high in the car or in your store-room, when the centerpost is used. Covers fasten without nails. Equally adaptable to all fruits and vegetables. Their attractive appearance insures top prices.

Package Sales Corporation

210 S. Jefferson St.

South Bend, Indiana



"The Perfection is the greatest labor saver on the farm and is going to save the dairy industry. I would have been forced to sell my herd if I had not had my Perfection."
—G. E. FERNSELLER.

You Can Keep Your Herd Without Hired Help

HAVE you been thinking of selling your herd because you can't get enough help for milking? Then you are one of those dairy farmers who need a Perfection Milker. Don't sell your cows! Milk with a Perfection and forget the shortage of labor.

Thousands of dairy farmers have solved their labor problems with Perfection Milkers. One man with a Perfection Milker milks twenty-four cows an hour. He takes the place of three men milking by hand. At this rate what would be your saving on wages? The Perfection more than pays for itself in wages saved in a year's time.

Many Perfection owners are increasing the size of their herds. They tell us their young sons or daughters do the entire milking every day with the Perfection Milker. Not only does Perfection save time and money, but thousands of users will tell you it has increased the milk flow in their herds. In the Perfection the gentle suction followed by a downward squeeze and a period of rest, duplicates perfectly the action of the calf.

Send For Catalog

Send for a copy of our book "What the Dairyman Wants to Know." It's free. We shall also be glad to give you the names and addresses of Perfection owners near you.

Why milk by hand? It is too expensive.

Perfection Manufacturing Company
2142 East Hennepin Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota

**PERFECTION
MILKER**

Why the College of Agriculture

(Continued from page 15)

lems to be worked out, and apparently boundless in its opportunities for public service and for the investment of personal talents and capacities. Is not this enough to make us work with a will?

The Eternal Feminine at Work

(Continued from page 17)

time to a man who lived in town and had a manager on the farm.

Haying was in progress, and I still had other methods to learn. It was all wild hay cut in the sloughs. The meadows are too soft for a wagon, often too soft for even the horses. Also, the distance to the barn is often so great that most of the hay is stacked in the field. After the hay is cut and raked, it is loaded on a slide (which looks like an over-grown stoneboat) and dragged into the desired position. Then a rope is passed around the mass, which, when properly built, is in the form of the base

of a stack, held by a pole sunk in the soft ground. Then the horses pull the slide out from under the hay. The next slide load is pitched by hand onto the first load, and a small, round stack is topped off. In the winter, when the sloughs are frozen, the hay is loaded on racks and drawn to the barn. Thus, each stack is built to hold just one good-sized load.

Have you ever heard of mud shoes? At any rate, I advise you never to go out where they are used. They consist of a piece of board about ten by twelve inches, with various kinds of metal fasteners to hold them on the horse's hoofs. It takes about a half an hour to put each one on, and it takes a horse just about a half a minute to pull them all off. In spite of these shoes a team will get mired regularly once a day, anyway. Down they would go, whether hitched to mower, rake, or slide. I often wanted to get a picture of both horses sitting down just like dogs, their hind legs sunk deep in the mud, their fore feet braced. They

If You Are Wise You Will Buy Superlative Seed Potatoes THIS FALL

We have bred up our

Russet Rurals

for quality, yield and freedom from disease for six years and this year's crop passed the first two certification inspectors with flying colors. Bin inspection will follow after digging. You will know just what you are buying.

This Seed Will Be Sold This Fall

Write today for Yield, Price and Sample and Get up a Carlot Order

CROSS BROS., Growers

Fayetteville, N. Y.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



**HARD THIS WAY
BUT—**



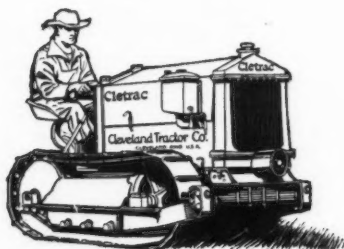
**EASY ON A TRACK
THE CLETRAC WAY**



Parable of the Wheelbarrow

PROGRESSIVE farmers everywhere are turning to the all-purpose, tank-type Cletrac. The reason is plain—the “Cletrac Principle.” Here’s an illustration that explains it.

The man at the left finds his heavily loaded wheelbarrow stalled in the soft earth. He does the natural, *sensible* thing—lays a track of boards over the loose ground.



The weight of the load is now distributed over the broad surface of the boards and he no longer wastes energy in pushing *against* the soil.

This simple parable illustrates the “Cletrac Principle.”

The Cletrac lays its own board-like tracks over any footing. All the weight is distributed over 800 square inches of tractive surface. So, just as in the case of the wheelbarrow on the boards, there’s no power wasted in “pushing out of the rut.”

We’ll gladly furnish you with material that tells you the complete story of the Cletrac.

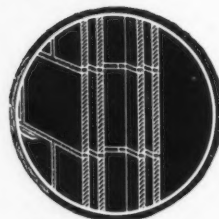
The Cleveland Tractor Co.

“Largest Producers of Tank-Type Tractors in the World”

19123 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Insures Cow Health

THE insulating blanket of still air in a Natco stable wall prevents sudden temperature changes. It protects the health of your cows and keeps up the milkflow in uncertain weather. Natco Hollow Tile walls do not gather moisture as do walls of solid masonry, nor do they absorb grease, dirt or foul odors.



Section of Natco wall showing still air spaces

Natco Barns

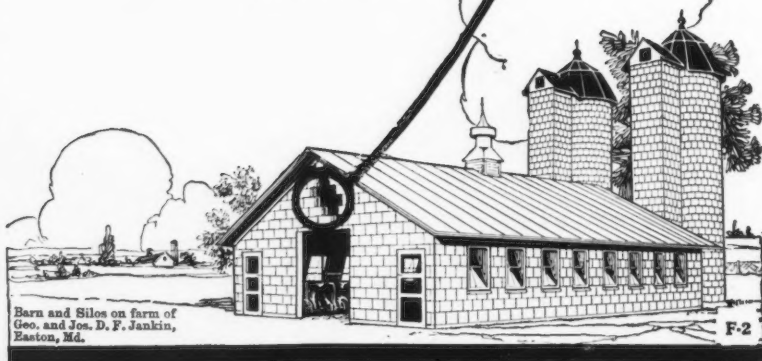
are a permanent *investment* — not an expense. They need no painting and very seldom require repairs. They withstand severest windstorms and are fire-safe, being constructed of burnt clay tile. Natco walls are exceedingly strong. Masons lay up these walls very rapidly, easily handling the large-size units.

Whatever you intend to build, build it with Natco Hollow Tile. Many uses are pictured and explained in our book, "Natco on the Farm." Write for it today — *free*.

National Fire Proofing Company

1136 Fulton Building Pittsburgh, Pa.

23 Factories assure a wide and economical distribution



Barn and Silos on farm of Geo. and Jos. D. F. Jankin, Easton, Md.

F-2

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



Whisper It Far and Wide That:

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is the official organ of the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture.

It gives you the latest reports of the work and plans of the College.

All the news—both personal and impersonal—of the College is contained in the CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN printed in the newspaper form in the back part of the magazine.

The subscription price is still one dollar a year, providing nine issues—October to June, inclusive.



looked funny, but after you've had the pleasure of getting them out every day for a month or more, the joke becomes pitiful. The proper procedure is to lick them. Sometimes, if they make enough effort, they will get themselves out. But the deeper in they get, the more work to get them out, of course. It is often necessary to unharness them and dig the hind feet loose. In extreme cases, where they have taken the mud shoes down with them, it may be necessary to dig them out, put a rope around them, and let another team "snake" them out onto dry land.

The plowing is delightful. The sand scours the plows, and there are no rocks. But oh, the stumps! It is impossible to make a complete round of a field without hitting one. If they are small or pretty well rotted, the plows may go thru them; but more often it is necessary to unhitch one of the team, hook him to the rear, and have him pull the plow loose.

That ended my summer's experience. Did I earn my way? Yes, tho I traveled

around so much that most of what I earned was donated to the railroads. And I do want to say that, altho, of course, some men smiled at the idea of my doing any farm work, I was always treated most courteously, and I haven't a single unpleasant incident to look back upon. It was my first experience at wandering, and I hope it will be my last.

The Mattituck Community Sewing Class

(Continued from page 21)

summer work begins to lessen. We who enjoyed the class so much in the Spring hope to profit by it again this Fall. But when we reorganize, each one will be required to promise to attend for a certain number of meetings, or to send some one in her place, so that the expense of the class will be assured; and if, as we anticipate now, there are twenty people who will join, we will try the experiment of having two dressmakers and working all together. This may not work out, but how can you tell until you try?

The Engravings in *The Countryman*
are made by the Ithaca Engraving Co.
First National Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

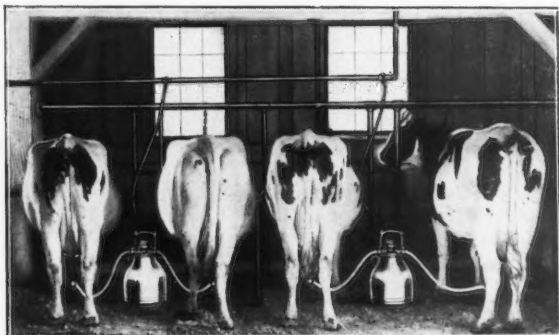
Commercial Photographers, Designers,
Photo-Engraved plates in one or more
colors for all Printing Purposes, Electro-
types, Advertising.

We have earned a reputation for excellence
of workmanship, time of delivery, and price.

ARTISTIC

SKILFULL

COMPETENT



BURRELL

(B-L-K)

MILKERS

"THEY MILK THE COWS CLEAN"

DISTINCTIVE

EFFICIENT

STURDY

D. H. BURRELL & CO., Inc.

Little Falls, N. Y.

YOU NEED THIS TRUCK



**SAVES—LABOR
—TIME—MILK**

Eliminates disagreeable task of rolling cans from cooler to platform, and does it in half the time. No milk lost due to loose covers.

**Order One Today
From**

THE MARKHAM MILK CAN TRUCK

GOWING, DIETRICH CO., Inc.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

\$735⁶⁸ Milk From A Grade Cow in One Year



Springdale Dairy

JOHN. N. SOUDER

Prop.

Brunswick, Md.

The Quaker Oats Co.,
Chicago, U. S. A.

Jan. 10, 1920

Gentlemen:—

I want you to know how pleased I am and how I like your SCHUMACHER FEED. I have a grade cow nine years old. In 1917 we began weighing our milk, feeding any kind of feed we could get. This cow did fairly well. In 1918 I was able to get your feed the entire season and this cow produced 2,000 lbs., more milk than the year previous. I fed twice daily 20 lbs. of silage and 10 lbs of SCHUMACHER FEED, also mixed clover hay and corn stover. We were not feeding to make a record of any kind.

Her total yearly yield was 1672 gallons of milk for which we got 44c a gallon. The total being \$735.68. The total cost of the feed was \$225.00 leaving a net return of \$510.68. Naturally, I feel that SCHUMACHER FEED is the best feed a dairyman can feed.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. N. Souder

Indisputable Evidence

The letter reproduced above so strikingly confirms, by actual experience, the facts we have been telling dairymen and farmers about SCHUMACHER FEED, particularly as a feed for producing MAXIMUM MILK PRODUCTION and keeping cows in "fine fettle" throughout long milking periods, that it needs little additional comment. It tells what was fed—how fed—the cost and the net returns. Bear in mind this was a *grade cow 9 years old* and no special effort was made to make a record. It is INDISPUTABLE evidence that

SCHUMACHER FEED

is a feed you cannot afford to overlook. Check up your cows—your feed costs and see if they show a big yearly profit. **Start Now**—feed SCHUMACHER FEED—not for a week or a month, but for the entire lactation period of your cows and you will feel as Mr. Souder does, THAT IT IS "THE BEST FEED A DAIRY-MAN CAN FEED."

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

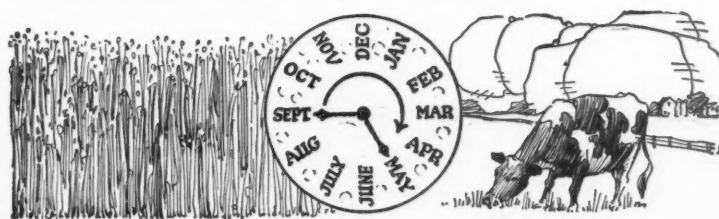
are IDEAL feeds for dairy cows. SCHUMACHER FEED supplies the carbohydrate or maintenance part of the ration and BIG "Q" the protein concentrate portion. Ask your dealer for them. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

The Quaker Oats Company

Address: Chicago, U. S. A.



Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



It's Time to Feed More Concentrated Feeds


To make your cows profitable winter milkers you must put more vitality into them *now*. The failing pasture won't do it. They need a scientifically prepared, concentrated feed to keep them in shape and keep up milk production. Here it is.



INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED *The Guaranteed Milk Maker*

This feed insures you satisfaction and profit—a finely conditioned herd, and a higher milk production instead of a failing one. The guarantee behind International Special has stood pat with thousands of Dairymen. It's not an experiment—it's a paying investment. Make us prove it. Do it before your cows start slipping. Order a ton from your dealer today—or write us for a supply if he doesn't handle it.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis
Live Agents Wanted



Why Sell Potatoes for Less than they're worth?

If you grade potatoes by hand, you are not getting all they are worth. Buyers know that the best hand sorter will mix a lot of No. 2's with the No. 1's, consequently hand-graded potatoes will not bring top prices. Also the best hand sorter will put a lot of No. 1's with the No. 2's, thus cheating himself out of his just profits. Don't continue on this unprofitable basis. You can get top prices for your potatoes by grading them with the

Boggs Potato Grader

Buyers recognize that machine graded potatoes are dependably uniform. They know, too, that the Boggs will not bruise or injure potatoes, as the grading is done by carrying potatoes up over an endless belt.

One man can sort and grade the two U. S. Government sizes, besides eliminating culls and dirt, in one operation with a Boggs. Handles either round or long shapes.

The capacity of the Boggs ranges from 25 to 250 barrels per hour. It is operated by hand or power. Prices \$55 and up. Send for booklet.

Boggs Manufacturing Corporation, 18 Main Street, Atlanta, N. Y.

DEALERS: The Boggs Grader presents an exceptional opportunity for big money. Write for exclusive agency proposition.

Establishing a New Institution

(Continued from page 18)

Then there were animal husbandry demonstrations, featuring Glista Ernestine with her precocious youngest son. And so we could go on and write volumes about all the interesting demonstrations in the orchards, the vegetable gardens, and those dealing with pasture improvement, problems of soil fertility, plant breeding, and the beekeeping demonstrations in the apiary. Indoor demonstrations on the use of milk, and others on dressmaking were largely attended. A meeting and open discussion on the cost of living occasioned widespread interest.

If one thing more than any other helped to make the Field Days a success, it was the playground for the children. With a few simple, inexpensive pieces of equipment such as rope swings, see-saws, a sand box, an indoor baseball and bat, a set of quoits (horse shoes and stakes loaned by the veterinary college), and a washable hammock. The hammock cost exactly one dollar. Seemingly, there was no need for having a "washable" hammock, for it didn't last long enough. For future Field Days the *Extension Service News* suggests a hammock made of barrel staves.

When the children tired of these things, there were books and toys at hand; a violinist helped in the music games; stories were told and re-told; and A. A. Allen and G. H. Rea held a children's hour in the landscape art building, showing colored slides of birds and bees, entertaining the children, meanwhile, with bird calls. This hour was so successful that its establishment as a permanent part of the program seems most desirable. Near the playground a refreshment booth appeased the children's never-failing appetites.

As a result of close observation, the Dean's committee has made several recommendations for future field days. It seems that a period of three days is most desirable, giving preference to Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and allowing Sunday for the return trip.

The program may be slightly altered. The indoor lectures were poorly attended, so that these could profitably be reduced in number, scheduling only a few of broad, general interest. The feeling is general that more emphasis should be placed on demonstrations, particularly those dealing with important field experiments. In addition, these experiments should be more fully labeled, so as to largely tell their own story.

Judging from the attendance at the evening meetings, very few stayed overnight; so that next year not so much attention need be given the evening program.

The baseball game between Schuyler and Seneca Counties created much enthusiasm. Everybody joined in being a "fan" for the occasion. Probably further inter-county competition along this line would be worth while.

Thus the Field Days of 1921 promise to be even more successful than those of 1920. An informal picnic, with opportunity for sightseeing, and for obtaining useful bits of knowledge gleaned from the demonstrations and experiments on the College farms, will prove an attraction for future Field Days.

The results obtained and some of the observations can well be studied by the various counties. Especially should the children's playground become a fixture in every county fair and gathering. The children can easily be taken care of, and the parents are given more opportunity to look around and enjoy themselves,—an opportunity that most farmers and their wives seldom have.

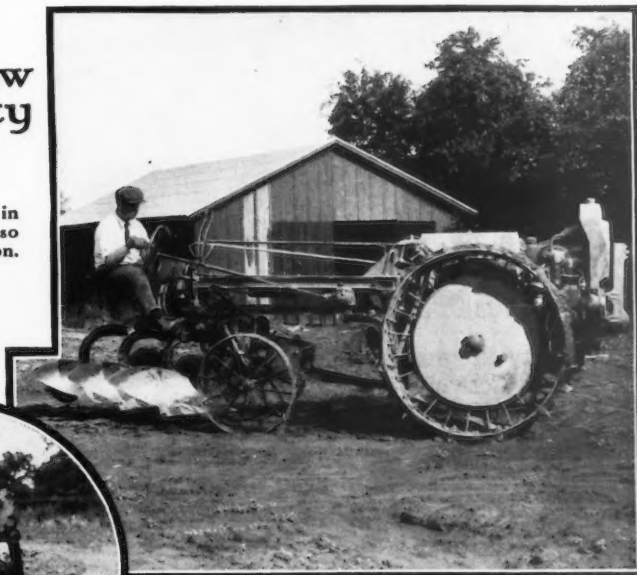
MOLINE

The Universal Tractor

The correct farm power unit, doing all belt and field work, including cultivating, with one man.

3-2 Plow Capacity

The Moline is unique in the tractor field—made so by our patent protection.



If desired you can use the "drag behind" or horse drawn implements you now have with the Moline Tractor the same as with other types of tractors.

Engineering and manufacturing development of the Moline Tractor and Moline Tractor Plows enable us to announce a 3-2 Plow for use with the Moline Tractor.

3 plows for ordinary conditions which prevail in most sections of the country.

2 plows for extreme conditions and unfavorable seasons.

An average saving of 4.7 horses per farm, and a total average saving of \$1447.58 per year, is reported by yearly Moline tractor performance records received from owners to date. We will be glad to give anyone interested the opportunity to personally inspect these records.

See your Moline Dealer or Write Our Nearest Branch at:

Moline
Atlanta
New Orleans
Dallas

Oklahoma City
St. Louis
Poughkeepsie
Baltimore

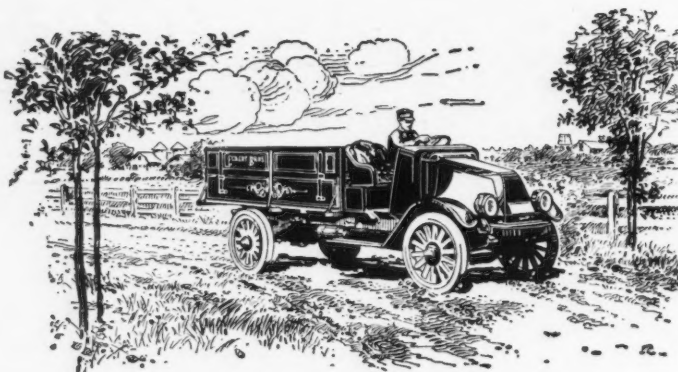
Los Angeles
Indianapolis
Stockton
Spokane

Portland
Salt Lake City
Columbus, Ohio
Denver

Kansas City
Omaha
Minneapolis
Jackson, Mich.

Sioux Falls
Des Moines
Bloomington, Ill.
Memphis

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, MOLINE, ILLINOIS



Short-cutting Farm Hauling with International Motor Trucks

Today progressive farmers everywhere are downing old man High Cost of Farming by employing time-and-labor economy short-cuts wherever possible.

The very important job of hauling, for instance, instead of being side-tracked until some time when farm work isn't pressing, is disposed of quickly and economically with the help of *International Motor Trucks*.

By this haulage short-cut the crop to be marketed is usually handled only once and losses that so often are sustained through storage drying-out, rats, mice, etc., are prevented. Short-cutting farm hauling is far more profitable than side-tracking it.

The fact that *International Motor Trucks* are the product of a concern that has a broad-as-agriculture reputation for fair dealing, good value, and producing dependable farm equipment, should be ample assurance that these trucks will in all cases fulfill their missions of low-cost service.

The sizes range from $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -tons capacities and there is a style of body for every hauling requirement.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA INC.

U S A

92 Branch Houses in the United States

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.

More Eggs or Money Back!



The Purina System of Feeding keeps the flock laying in the fall and winter, because it supplies plenty of material for whites as well as for yolks, which enables the hen to make complete eggs of all the yolks that develop in her body.

Why Purina Chows make more eggs than grain feeds

When a grain ration is fed there is not enough protein for whites. As a result, many yolks that form are *not laid*, and are eventually absorbed back into the system as fat. The elements in wheat, corn, barley and kafir provide for an average of 239 yolks and only 147 whites. The following table clearly shows that the Purina Chows supply enough whites to make complete eggs of all the yolks a hen is able to produce.

	Yolks Whites		
50 lbs. of Purina Hen Chow (Scratch Feed)	123	71	Feed from the Checkerboard Bags
50 lbs of Purina Chicken Chowder	91	141	
100 lbs. of Combined Ration (fed half and half)	214	212	

More Eggs Guarantee

"The money paid for both Chows will be refunded if hens when fed Purina Chicken Chowder with Purina Hen Chow, as directed, do not lay more eggs than when fed any other ration."

Write For The New "Purina Book," just out

Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Ft. Worth, Texas Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.



TELL SOME ONE

THAT the New York State College of Agriculture has a Winter Course for any folks with a good common-school education, eighteen years or over.

THAT the College offers courses in many branches of agriculture, and home economics.

THAT the College has the best of equipment for this work and an adequate teaching force.

THAT tuition is free to residents of New York State and that living expenses are not high.

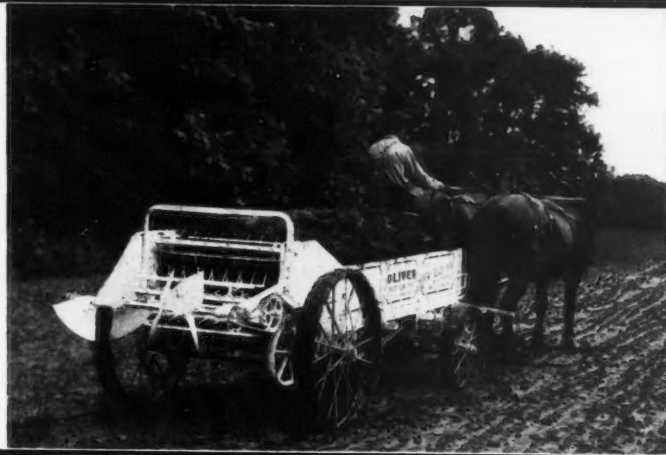
THAT this institution has a beautiful campus and that there are opportunities for sports and for social life.

THAT the Winter Course opens November 10, 1920, and closes February 19, 1921.

THAT applications should be made at once for a circular giving full particulars, by addressing

Dr. R. P. Sibley, Secretary
College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York

Oliver



Black Hawk Manure Spreader

You know that each crop takes a certain amount of plant food from the soil and that you cannot keep on raising big crops without putting something back in the soil.

Agricultural experts recommend the thorough spreading of fresh barn yard manure to make up for this loss.

The Black Hawk manure spreader enables you to put this plant food back in the soil in the most economical manner.

Let our nearest dealer show you the many features of the Black Hawk manure spreader.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works
Plowmakers for the World
Rochester, N. Y.



CIRCULATION:
Perfect.

CORNELL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION NEWS

THE WEATHER: A
bit frosty. Fine for
football, pumpkins,
and cross country
running.

Schoellkopf Field—West of the University Barns—Saturday Morning.

PROF. MAKES DISCOVERY

Finds Something Has Not Increased in Price

Prof. Luke McGlook '76, of the Department of Distasteful Economy has discovered, after exhaustive research, that membership in the Cornell Athletic Association now costs just what it did when good board was \$3 a week and that everything else in the world has whooped. The prof. can't understand how the Athletic Association can do it, neither can the Athletic Association.

Dr. Frank Sheehan, who for twenty-five years has worn the same baseball cap and rubbed Charley Horses (Equini Caroli) out of the legs of Cornell's greatest athletes, says: "Prof. McGlook is one savant who has sense and not just skull. He has discovered something. Either (1) the price of memberships (season tickets) must go up or (2) we gotta sell a lot more memberships or (3) Cornell teams will curl up and quonk."

Dr. Sheehan recommends the second prescription and it seems to be the popular one in the Ag. College. Everybody there of both sexes and all colors is joining and wearing a red and white button. They are doing it because it's the thing to do altho some don't en-

Varsity Football Schedule

- Oct. 2. Rochester at Ithaca.
9. St. Bonaventure at Ithaca.
16. Union at Ithaca.
23. Colgate at Ithaca.
30. Rutgers at Ithaca.
Nov. 6. Dartmouth at Polo Grounds, New York.
13. Columbia at Ithaca.
25. Pennsylvania at Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

Football Prospects

The football squad reported for practice on September 13th. All of them have two legs apiece and good appetites. Some of them also have conditions. The event lies with Gilmore, Dobie, and Providence. Nevertheless we have a hunch that some of the teams who stack up against this gang of murderers will go home in a sling.

Why don't you hitch up the Locomobile one of these fine, frosty Saturday mornings, ride over the good roads and through the beautiful autumn scenery of the Finger Lakes Region and see a game? It's a grand ride. You can get all the thrill and color of a big college football match and still get back home in time for bed at a respectable hour.

tirely ignore the fact that membership costs but \$10 and the card admits to all games held by the Association in Ithaca during the year. Last year that represented an admission value of \$23.50.

OLD GRAD PEEVISH

Couldn't Get Seats

Donald Whozis '08, arrived in town last Spring Day with a Packardful of expensive friends and no seats. The man at the window could give him nothing but sympathy. Donald is all fixed up for this year.

Seats at the big football games and on observation trains are getting scarce. The problem of allotment of seats to Alumni is acute and is going to be more so. The only possible solution seems to be to give priority to members of the Cornell University Athletic Association. Alumni membership costs \$10. It gives you (1) Adequate special notice of all events; (2) Opportunity comfortably to purchase reserved seats at all games and events held in Ithaca and abroad before the same are placed on sale to non-members; (3) Free admission to all major sport contests held in Ithaca during the year. Generally it insures you against being outside the fence at the big moment, keeps you in touch with things at Ithaca and makes you belong. A membership card will be mailed you on receipt of check. Write and make checks payable to Cornell University Athletic Association, Ithaca, N. Y.

Devoted to
Local
Happenings

The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume II

October, 1920

Number 1

Indian Reservations Aided by the College

Extension Work Proceeding Rapidly Among the Indians of New York State

As announced some time ago, the Legislature appropriated ten thousand dollars, to be available the 1st of July, for the Agricultural College extension work on Indian reservations in New York State. There are six such reservations in this state, with a population of about six thousand Indians and containing over ninety thousand acres.

The Act authorizes the College to establish scholarships for Indian boys and girls to attend the Winter Courses given by the College; to bring adults here for Farmers' Week; to establish a rotary loan fund to enable Indians to purchase improved seed, animals, machinery, and so forth; and to engage in general extension work on reservations. The work is in charge of Professor D. J. Crosby, who is assisted by Dr. Erl A. Bates of Syracuse, appointed Advisor in Indian Extension to study conditions there, make necessary contacts with influential Indians, and inaugurate such phases of the work as give promise of practical value. Dr. Bates is honorary president of the Indian Welfare Society of New York, and has long been connected with movements for improving conditions on Indian reservations. He has the full confidence of the Indians, and can make contacts that few can make. He has been here since the 1st of June, and besides brief preliminary visits to the St. Regis, Onondaga, Cattaraugus, and Allegany reservations, he has made a thoro study of conditions on the Tonawanda reservation. The Tuscarora reservation in Niagara County is yet to be visited.

Indians Exhibit at State Fair

Dr. Bates made the arrangements for an Indian exhibit at the State Fair, at the Genesee County fair at Batavia, and for a combined college and farm bureau exhibit at Cattaraugus. Thru co-operation with the State Department of Education, tentative arrangements were made for placing agricultural and domestic science teachers in a union school, recently authorized, on the St. Regis reservation at Hogansburg.

It is expected that eight or ten Indian boys and girls will be

Faculty Proposes Resolution to Dean

The following resolution was passed and submitted to Dean Mann by the faculty of the College of Agriculture:

"Resolved, That the faculty desires to express its appreciation of the unflagging zeal and untiring devotion to the College of Agriculture and to Cornell University shown by the Dean and his co-workers in obtaining legislative action in Albany whereby the building program for the college has been authorized and the salaries of the instructing staff have been substantially increased; and be it further

Resolved, That the faculty herewith expresses its thanks to the Dean and his co-workers for this brilliant achievement."

brought to Cornell for the Winter Course in Agriculture, in preparation for going back among the Indians for educational work.

Fifty Dollar Prize Offered for Play

The attention of all Ag. students is called to the unusual opportunity to win the \$50 prize for the best play written for presentation at the annual Kermis in February. The opportunity is labeled "unusual" this year because of the graduation of all those who have previously written plays—the competition being open only to present students in the Ag. College. Further details will be announced later, but get busy now, for the manuscripts are due some time in February.

Wing in the Far East

Professor Henry H. Wing, head of the department of animal husbandry, is now on sabbatic leave on his way to Australia. He sailed from Vancouver, British Columbia, on the S. S. Niagara on the 14th of September. He will travel thru Australia and New Zealand principally, observing the work done in animal husbandry in that section of the world. Mrs. Wing will remain on this side of the Pacific, visiting friends and relatives in California. THE COUNTRYMAN sincerely wishes Professor Wing bon voyage.

Professor Helen Canon spent the month of June at Columbia University taking an intensive course in social service work.

Agricultural College Has New Secretary

Professor R. P. Sibley Takes Dr. Betten's Place—Sibley a Graduate of Amherst

Professor Robert P. Sibley, the new secretary of the College of Agriculture, has been in Ithaca since the 10th of August. By this time, no doubt, he has gotten used to the ways of the man and the maid at Cornell. He comes from Lake Forest College, Illinois, where he was Dean of Men and professor of English. Professor Sibley has been at Lake Forest for the last nine years, and it was there that Dr. Betten, also coming from Lake Forest College to Cornell in 1915, met him. Dr. Betten, however, graduated from Cornell in 1905 with the degree of doctor of philosophy. Professor Sibley took both his A.B. and M.A. at Amherst.

Professor Sibley will take over most of Dr. Betten's secretarial work, including especially the registration of students. Dr. Betten, as vice-dean, will deal more with problems of staff, of curriculum, of the work of the various departments, and general problems relating to the courses taken by the students. He will also be glad to help in any way possible in affairs of particular interest to students. Both Professor Sibley and Dr. Betten will work together in many ways, so that no very distinct line can be drawn between their respective duties. Both are very desirous that students feel entirely free to come to them with matters in any way relating to their work and to the College.

Griswold '16 Wins Prize

The Rome Prize, providing for study in Rome, Italy, has been won by a Landscape Art graduate for the second time. The first winner was E. G. Lawson. This last competition was reduced first to fifteen and then to five men. Of these, two were Harvard men, two were Cornell men, and one had taken work at both Cornell and Harvard. The Cornell men finished first and second, the Cornell and Harvard man finished third, and the Harvard men finished fourth and fifth. The winner was Ralph Griswold '16. Lieutenant and Mrs. Griswold sailed for Rome on the tenth of September.

Horse Cause of Two Law Suits

Jim Fuller's Speed King Decides to Ramble

The horse is a noble animal; no one will gainsay that. But sometimes the horse forgets his nobility and becomes almost a victim of aphasia. Being fonder of horses than of a good many so-called humans, let us be considerate and call it that. But here is the burden of the story:

Some time ago a horse belonging to James Fuller, an instructor in the Veterinary College, broke thru a line fence separating the farm of Walter Coyle from that belonging to City Judge Daniel Crowley of Ithaca, but leased by Chauncey Fulkerson, in the town of Ithaca, south of this city.

Fulkerson seized the horse for the damage it had done to a field of buckwheat and corn, demanding adequate money recompense from Coyle. Further, he brought an action before Justice of the Peace James Bush at Forest Home for the right to sell the horse to pay the alleged damage done. But he brought the suit up under the wrong act of the civil code, using the article applying to animals straying on private property from the public highway—so a jury on the afternoon of September 9 decided, in returning a verdict of no cause for action. On the jury were several members of the faculty of the College, including Professors W. A. Stocking, H. E. Ross, M. F. Garrus, and C. C. Johannsen.

However,—

A few days following the institution of Fulkerson's action, the horse causing all the disturbance died, probably ashamed of causing so much notoriety. Then, for damages accruing from this incident, Fuller, the owner of the horse, has sued Fulkerson for the value of the animal. The case will come up before Justice of the Peace Bush. The horse was worth about \$75.

Foresters Enjoy Adirondack Mosquitoes

The annual summer camp of the professional students of the junior class of the department of forestry opened on August 28 on the slope of Mount Morris, near Tupper Lake, N. Y., in the Adirondacks, with 15 juniors and several members of the forestry department in attendance. The camp was located on the lands of the Oval Wood Dish Company in proximity to territory in which that corporation is engaged in the logging of hardwood forests.

The foresters were in charge of Professors Samuel N. Spring, A. B. Recknagel and John Bentley, Jr., all of the department faculty. The camp was broken up only a day or so before the beginning of the present term.

Heretofore the summer camp has

Interest in "Country Theatre" Grows at Fair

The extension department of the College took an active part in the State Fair, recently held at Syracuse. Especially did it emphasize the value and need of rural dramatics as a means of making country life more attractive. The "little country theatre" at the fair grounds contained an exhibit of pictures, books, programs, catalogues, magazines, and the like, helpful to persons interested in developing amateur dramatics. Some one was on hand each day to discuss the scope and organization of amateur theatricals with any who cared to do so.

The "theatre" did, as last year, present during the week a group of five one-act plays. Added features were educational motion pictures and community singing conducted by a community song director from the extension service at Cornell. The wide interest manifested in this theatre, not only in New York State but throughout the country, indicates a real and growing interest in this work.

been extended for a longer period, but this year a new plan has been introduced whereby all formal instruction is given during the regular college year in Ithaca, and the month in the woods is devoted solely to field work. The field work consists largely of work in forest mensuration, forest engineering, silviculture, and forest utilization.

Professor R. S. Hosmer, head of the department of forestry, together with Colonel Henry S. Graves, former chief forester of the United States, visited the camp shortly after it opened.

R. B. Hinman Now in An Hus Department

Sheep Specialist Expert in Practical Flock Management

R. B. Hinman, who was appointed sheep extension specialist to succeed M. J. Smith, reported for work on August 1. Mr. Hinman was reared on a sheep farm in Canada. His strength lies largely in the practicable features of flock husbandry. In 1915 he received a bachelor of science degree from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and for a short time thereafter was engaged in county agent work. With the coming of the war he entered military service, and while stationed in England was designated as superintendent of livestock instruction in the Khaki University. This gave him unusual opportunity to visit livestock shows and herds in Great Britain. Since returning to America he has been connected with one or two western Canadian schools and has visited most of the agricultural colleges in Canada. During the past year Mr. Hinman has been doing graduate work at the Iowa State College, studying special problems of sheep.

His work here, however, will be similar to that formerly performed by Dr. Seulke, who left here last Spring.

According to most recent advices from the animal husbandry department, M. J. Smith's work as sheep extension specialist will be taken over by W. T. Grams, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin with the degree of master of agriculture. Mr. Grams studied under Frank Kleinheinz, famous to all sheepmen.

Professional Improvement Conference Held Here From July 26 to 31

Thirty-Seven Teachers from Special Schools of Agriculture and Seventy-Six High-School Teachers of Agriculture Attend

The annual convocation of agricultural teachers was held here under the title, "Professional Improvement Conference", during the week of July 26-31. It was conducted by the University of the State of New York, the State College of Agriculture, with the special schools of agriculture co-operating, in pursuance of a plan by which, once each year, the teachers are assembled for the purposes of study and improvement. The meeting was the largest and in many respects the best that has ever been held.

Speakers of national prominence in the fields of education and agriculture from Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Washington, D. C., and New York State, addressed the conference. Thirty-seven teachers from the special schools of agriculture and seventy-six high-school teachers of agriculture, besides those enrolled in the summer courses of

rural education, were in attendance. Such well-known speakers contributed as C. H. Lane, E. R. Eastman, S. L. Strivings, C. H. Judd, and Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The place of the teacher was especially emphasized by Dr. Butterfield, who said: "The idea that if farmers are shown how to make more money, then better schools, better roads, and better living conditions will come of themselves, is not true. To be successful, democracy, of whatever age, must be continually at school to learn not only technical facts, but also the other things of life, and it is the duty of the agricultural teachers to make their schools a factor in the success of this democracy. Old and young alike must be given a realization of their social and political privileges and duties, as well as of their economic advantages."

Publications Department Wins First Honors for Cornell at Amherst

Professors Bristow Adams and M. V. Atwood Display College News Material Which Excels All Other Agricultural Colleges

The College of Agriculture, thru its publications department, won first honors for Cornell in a contest which included the agricultural colleges of the United States, in connection with the meeting of the American Association of Agricultural Editors, at Amherst, Massachusetts, on July 2.

In connection with the meeting of the association, there is held an exhibit of the publications and news work of the various colleges. These exhibits are displayed and explained for the benefit of the workers in similar fields of all the agricultural colleges.

Cornell was the only winner in all three of the contests held, winning a first, a second, and a third ribbon in the respective classes. The first class was for the best exhibit, which was rated on actual display of printed material in bulletin and news form. The second

class was for the best material for extension of agricultural facts thru print. The third class was for the individual news story that conveyed agricultural information most effectively.

Cornell was represented at the conference by Professors Bristow Adams and M. V. Atwood. Professor Adams spoke on the subject of the ethics of publicity. Professor Atwood, who was the secretary last year, was re-elected to that position for the succeeding year. The next meeting will be held in June, 1921, at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

Among those in attendance was Ralph W. Green, Cornell '14, formerly assistant in the publications department of the College, and now the editor for the North Carolina Department and College of Agriculture.

Two Cornell Men Found Wandering

The following item from the *Trumansburg Free Press and Sentinel* has come to our attention. It shows that Cornell men still retain that bravery as of old, which enables them to wander fearlessly into the wilds of the surrounding country, yea, even unto Trumansburg. The item follows:

"Report of the Searsburg Grange meeting and degree work.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hunter found them in the wilds of the Cornell Campus. After capturing them for the Searsburg Grange, and liberally feeding them a chicken-ple supper, one was found to be "Cap" Creal of the extension service, and the other was Jimmie Beiermeister of the department of animal husbandry, each having served in the late A. E. F.

Now Cap knows scientific farming and Jimmie has a cow, a whale of a cow, and when—but I am getting ahead of my story. * * *

And then came Cap and Jimmie. Cap told the story of the work of the extension service. Told it so straightforwardly and in such a manly way that one and all felt that here is a coming leader of men. Then Jimmie's cow, a 100-pound-a-day milk cow; a 25-pound-a-week butter cow; a 1000-pound-a-year butter marvel, with an under eight feet and two inches in circumference, and four daughters fast pushing up to her record. And Fred says Jimmie made the cow out of crude stuff."

But, we pause to interrogate, who couldn't talk that way after a chicken-ple supper?

Irene French, extension specialist in clothing, attended summer school at Columbia University.

Large Registration For Judging School

Noted Poultry Judges Assist Cornell Staff

The poultry judging school held here July 5-10 was a complete success. The school was devoted to lectures, demonstrations and practice in the judging of poultry for egg production, meat production, and in the judging of eggs. The purpose of the school has been to train persons in judging for production by means of external characters, type and actions, so that they may apply the knowledge on their own farms, as extension workers, or as judges at agricultural fairs and poultry shows.

Some of the leading teachers and judges in the United States were on the teaching staff. Among them were H. R. Lewis, of the experiment station at New Brunswick, N. J.; G. V. Smith, of West Willington, Conn.; L. F. Payne, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; A. G. Phillips, of Purdue University; W. H. Card, of Manchester, Conn.; and W. R. Graham, of Ontario Agricultural College, besides the Cornell staff.

Much new information regarding external character judging and the factors influencing them had been obtained during the year by various investigators, and this was brought out at the school and applied in the judging both of birds owned by the College and those brought from various states.

Veterinary Society Meets at Cornell

The New York State Veterinary Medical Society held its thirteenth annual meeting at the Veterinary College on July 21, 22, and 23. Addresses of welcome were given by Acting President Smith and Mayor Stewart. Among the speakers on technical topics were Dean Moore and others of the college staff, Dr. W. G. Hollingsworth of Utica, Dr. H. D. Bergman, secretary of the Iowa Veterinary Society, and Dr. W. E. Blair of the Zoological Gardens in New York City. The visitors, about two hundred in number, were entertained at a lawn party given by Dr. and Mrs. Moore, at a dinner in the Baker mess hall, by an organ recital by Professor Quarles, and by a trip to Watkins Glen. The president of the society for the coming year is Dr. Wright J. Smith of Kingston. Professor D. H. Udall was elected vice-president; and Professors Charles E. Hayden and Howard J. Milks were re-elected secretary and librarian. The 1921 meeting will be held in Buffalo.

Professor Mary F. Henry spent the month of June in Boston taking work at Massachusetts General Hospital. Professor Henry also attended summer school at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Advantages of Modern Plumbing Demonstrated

Professor H. W. Riley and his two helpers, with their loaded motor truck and trailer, demonstrated in 33 counties from July 6 to September 4 the advantages and conveniences of modern plumbing. All along their route in the central and western counties of the State they stopped once or twice to the county, at farmyards previously selected by the county agents, and there demonstrated the possibilities of installing in the most humble, as well as the more pretentious, homes water-supply systems that would lighten the burdens and lengthen the days of the housewife.

All the necessary apparatus was carried on their trip, so that a framework was first set up, fixtures attached, and connections made for sink, pressure tank, hot-water tank, wash bowl, and toilet while the lecturer told about it.

Professor Graves and Miss Barnum attended the institutional management conference which was held in June at Silver Bay.

Miss Leona Hope, who was employed as special instructor in clothing last term, has completed her work at the School of Home Economics.

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

JACK FLEMIN, Editor

Vol. II October 1920

Honor Among Students

During the summer just passed the University faculty committee on student affairs has reviewed about a hundred and fifty cases of students accused of fraud in the final examinations held last June. Most of these were brought up as the participants in the distribution of the examination papers in a mathematics course, calculus, and in Physics 2 and 3. These papers were secured by hook or crook—evidently a little of each—some time before the examinations took place, and the questions were passed around by individual contact, by telephone, and by any other conceivable means. Practically all these hundred and fifty persons were proved guilty, and ordered to be on good behavior for one year, under penalty of suspension. They are required to make periodic reports to the proctor. Also, all credit for the course in which they were cheating has been canceled. And is there a single student who can now say that the faculty has been too severe with us? In our opinion, the faculty has erred seriously, for where, in truth, is the punishment? Merely losing the credit of one course and a demand that they be on their good behavior could hardly be called severe enough to cause anyone to seriously see the error of one's ways.

However, we have some slight cause for thanks. By far the greater number of these were in colleges other than the College of Agriculture. In fact, only three or four were found to be agricultural students. There may be some who can find some cause for satisfaction in this. We can't, for we can't forget that we're all part of Cornell University. Furthermore, the examinations in this college were not entirely free from fraud. We ourselves know of three distinct cases of fraud under the honor system. These cases came up too late for action on the part of the student

honor committee. At any rate, there was no action taken by the committee.

This year we will be permitted to vote on the honor system, and register our opinions as to its value. The vote will probably be taken along toward the end of the first term, early in February. Meanwhile, it behooves us all to first read over the provisions of the honor system (a thing probably half the students have never done), and to vote with full understanding of the obligations attached thereto. In other words, if you vote in favor of the honor system, it means, of course, that you yourself will not cheat, and it also means that you will speak to and report anyone you happen to see cheating. In this last part is where most of us fall down. Odd, isn't it, that college men should retain so largely their schoolboy sense of honor, which forbids them from "telling tales". Possibly they don't realize that they are merely passing the buck, too selfish to look beyond their own safety and popularity. You know, aside from the moral wrong of cheating (for it's nothing less than stealing), there is a far more unfortunate part, the mental part. How any man of college age can be so inanely short-sighted as to cheat and still believe that he is benefiting himself—well, it's beyond us.

This subject is important enough to merit a meeting of the whole College of Agriculture. At such a meeting three or four who have had experience with the workings of the honor system could speak to us and give us their thought on the matter. We know of several who would be glad to do this, and who are fully capable of giving us sound opinions. The only way to find out whether the honor system will ever work or not is to find out the sentiment of the student body. Such a meeting would at least give us an opportunity to find out what our real sentiment is.

A Word to Our Frosh

Frosh, we don't ask much of you, but we do want you to realize this one thing, so well set forth in one of Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey's addresses on the New York State College of Agriculture. His words follow: "And before me are the students, men and women—not a few ill-prepared men apologizing for the subjects they pursue, but hundreds of them, old and new, earnest, well-prepared, with a purpose in life, and industry and grit to carry it out, and every one of them as proud as he can be that he is a member of the College of Agriculture."

And here is a word for all of us: "No man should enter into service for the purpose of developing leadership; he should serve for the sake of service. Leadership is a result of good service and will come as a natural consequence. Whatever the problem and no matter how small it may seem to you, if you solve it greater opportunities await you. The opportunities will be measured only by your ability to see and handle them. Most of us are so blind that we never see the opportunity that lies directly before us."

PERSONALS

Professor M. W. Harper is acting head of the department of animal husbandry in the absence of Professor Wing, who is now on sabbatic leave.

Dr. G. F. Cady, attached to the extension force of the department to work on swine diseases, was recalled by the Federal Department of Agriculture on July 1. Dr. Cady was doing especially good work, and his loss will be greatly felt.

George Haines, instructor in this department, has associated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in plant pathology work for most of the summer. He has been working on potato diseases in New York and in Maine.

R. G. Knapp will be back this year to take charge of the laboratory work in Course 12, which deals with the killing, slaughtering, and curing of farm animals.

John K. Baildon '17 B.S., is to take the position of instructor and stockman. James E. Beiermeister was formerly herdsman, which position is included in that held by Mr. Baildon.

F. S. Bittner, instructor in animal husbandry, has been with the David Harum Stock Farm near Homer for a large share of the summer.

Myron Morton and G. W. Talby, Jr., assisted Professor Savage and Mr. E. S. Hill in their work at the State Fair. Professor Savage was superintendent of dairy cattle and Mr. Hill was superintendent of sheep.

Two purebred rams have been recently purchased for the University flock. One, a Shropshire, was bought from the Iroquois Farms, and the other, a Horned Dorset, from Heart's Delight Farms.

H. E. Botsford, of the poultry department, has been engaged during the months of April, May, and June as a poultry extension specialist and field agent at State College, Pennsylvania.

L. E. Weaver, formerly extension instructor in Kentucky Agricultural College, Lexington, Kentucky, has accepted a position as extension instructor at Cornell.

Dr. H. O. Buckman, professor of soil technology of this college, spoke on fertilizer education before the Eastern Fertility School at State College, Pennsylvania.

Professor Chandler, of the pomology department, has been appointed vice-director of research.



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Thru the courtesy of one well schooled in Spanish we are able to publish the following translation on the work of Doctor J. C. Bradley from the Jornal do Commercio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

(Issued in the spring of 1920)

Dr. J. Chester Bradley, professor of entomology in Cornell University, who comes to South America at the head of an entomological expedition sent out by that University, is now in this Capital.

Dr. W. I. M. Forbes, specialist in Lepidoptera, and Mr. Jess H. Williamson, specialist in Odonata, will join the expedition at Lima, Peru, in March of the next year. When the expedition arrives at Iquitos in June, 1920, it will be joined by Professor C. R. Crosby, specialist in Arachnidae, and Professor Herbert H. Whetzel.

While it remains in Brazil, it will visit Bello Horizonte, the station of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz in Lassaance, the cities of S. Paulo, Santos, Curitiba, and Joinville, and afterwards will cross the State of Mato Grosso to Corumba. From this city it will descend the Rio Paraguay to Assuncion, where it will delay some days in San Bernardino, and from there will go, in the company of a notable Paraguayan entomologist, to visit the Falls of Iguassu.

After that it will proceed to Montevideo and Buenos Aires, visiting the national museums of those cities and the museum of the city of La Plata. In the Argentine Republic it will visit the cities of Cordova and Mendoza.

It will then cross the Cordillera of the Andes, in the direction of Chile, visiting diverse cities there. Turning toward the north, it will go to the city of Cochabamba, Chile (Bolivia), and of La Paz, Bolivia, and from there will go to the city of Lima, Peru, where it should arrive in March or April, 1920. Thence it will cross the Andes by the Pichis route, stopping some weeks in the Perene colony, in the wooded region of S. Paulo de Olevenca, and in Santarem, being due to arrive in Para in September, 1920, from which place it will leave for New York.

The expedition brings with it a collection of more than 900 species of North American insects and of 100 species of vertebrate animals for the national museum of Rio de Janeiro, and another like collection for the Paulista museum, sent out by Cornell University.

This University has for a long time shown an interest in scientific work in Brazil, since the time of the Hartt expedition to the Amazon, from which resulted the well-known explorations of other members of it, among whom we may mention H. H. Smith, Dr. Orville A. Derby, Dr. J. C. Branner, Sr. Jose A. de A. Pacheco, and others who have contributed greatly to the scientific knowledge of the resources of Brazil.

It gives us pleasure also to say that Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, a friend

and great authority on Brazil, exercises there (at Cornell University) the office of librarian. During many years he resided in Rio, where he edited the well-known journal "The Rio News".

Mrs. Maule Saby has resigned her position as instructor in institutional management and will devote her entire time to her home.

The Home Economics building was crowded to its full entertaining capacity when the Dean's party for the members of the College Faculty and their families was held here shortly before Commencement.

Professor Paul Work has returned to the College in the department of vegetable gardening. He was in the service as a 2nd lieutenant of engineers, and later took graduate work at the University of Minnesota.

Professor Hopper has left for Tucson, Arizona, where the University of Arizona is situated.

Professor G. P. Scoville, formerly farm management demonstrator, will take the place left vacant by Professor Livermore, while Dr. C. E. Ladd, formerly director of the State School of Agriculture at Alfred, will take Professor Scoville's place.

Dr. Embury, specialist in fish culture, will spend his sabbatic year in organizing a school devoted to fish culture in Oregon.

Mrs. Jessie Boys, instructor in foods, received the degree of master of science from Columbia University in June. Mrs. Boys had the thrilling experience of receiving her degree at the same time that the honorary degree of L.L.D. was conferred upon Herbert Hoover, General Pershing, Admiral Sims, Bishop Brent, and Mr. Davidson.

Frances Kelley, instructor in foods, who was absent from the School of Home Economics the last term completing work for her master's degree at Teachers College, has resigned her position with us to become supervisor of home economics in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dr. R. P. Sibley, the recently appointed secretary of the College of Agriculture, was one of the unfortunate victims of the street-car accident on Eddy Street on the afternoon of September 16. Dr. Sibley was seriously cut and bruised, necessitating his removal to the Ithaca City Hospital. The shock was, of course, terrific, and it is principally this that has made it necessary for him to stay in bed for several days. We all hope for a speedy recovery.

A trip to the Middle West was recently undertaken by Professor R. H. Wheeler of the extension department, to study the extension services of the several states. The states visited were Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois.

Considering the two main divisions of extension work; the field agents, including the county agents; and the service from the college, mainly thru specialists, it was apparent that more attention has been given to completing the county organizations than to building up the staff of specialists at the college. In some of the states, notably Iowa and Illinois, the counties are one hundred per cent organized; and with the large number of counties it has been necessary for the colleges to put into the county work a large part of available extension money, particularly the Smith-Lever funds. It is also apparent that in practically all of these middle-western states the county agents are given a large part of their time to subject matter. However, there seems to be a growing demand that agents give more time to organization and administration, and it was made plain in all of these states visited that more specialists are needed, and that as this phase of the service is developed more help on subject matter will be sought from the state college.

Professor J. C. Bradley, of the entomology department, will return this Fall in preparation for another entomological expedition to South America. Professor Bradley has been especially successful in former expeditions to South America, and it is to be hoped that his good fortune will continue.

Professor E. G. Montgomery, of the department of farm crops, is spending a year in the Bureau of Markets at Washington studying special problems in connection with foreign markets.

Bonnie E. Scholes, subject matter specialist in extension, has been made national secretary of Omicron Nu. Miss Scholes was elected to this society at the University of Wisconsin.

Professor K. C. Livermore, of the farm management department, is leaving college to go into farming near Rochester. His address will be, Quaker Hill Farm, Honeoye Falls.

During the last week of the term the class in dietetics under the supervision of Professor Helen Monsch and other members of the staff enjoyed an over-night hike at Lick Brook. The party was so enthusiastic about the trip that all other classes as well as the faculty are asking for a similar trip.

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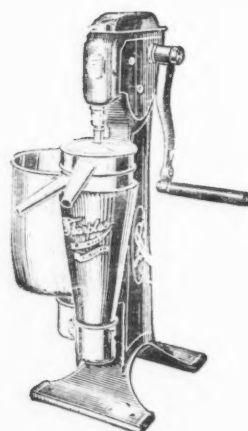
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